The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 924—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853. [Price 6d.

...HO ENGINE WORKS, SHILDON, NEAR DARLINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. W. KIRK (of Manchester) and MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE (of Sunderland), who are herein jointly concerned, have received instructions from the trustees under the will of the late Timothy Hackworth, Esq., of Shildon, to SELL, by PUBLIC and UNRESERVED AUCTION, upon the premises, on Monday, May 9, 1853, and the following days, the whole of the

CELEBRATED ENGINE BUILDING PLANT,

formed by the skill and enterprise of its late proprietor, at the point where the Stockton and Darlington Railway branches off into all parts of the South Durham coal-field. This most valuable property comprises about six acres of freehold land, whereon are erected spacious and well-built iron and brass foundries, smiths and boiler-makers' shops, locomotive building house, two dwelling-houses, offices, and six cottages. Over and above the quantity of land required for the works, there is a large surplus of building ground admirably adapted for dwelling and manufactory sites, which are much in request in the neighbourhood of Shildon.

The working stock in trade includes tools of the best construction, and the highest finish—wheel, screw cutting, slide, and hand-lathes of all requisite sizes and capabilities; planing, shaping, slotting, and drilling machines; boring mill of large calibre; bending punching, and shearing machines; screwing and nut cutting machine; malleable iron shafting, with cones, drums, and pullies, the whole driven by a 20-horse ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS; also 20 smiths' hearths, bellows, cranes, anvils, vices, slake troughs, and tools complete, together with a powerful fan-blast; boiler moulds of every description; wheel furnace, grindstones, scales, beam and weights, mandrills, and winches.

In the foundry—Three cupolas, two large cranes, crane and hand ladles, metal pit cribbing, floor plates, bogies, loam rings, moulding boxes, &c., &c.

In the yard—Second-hand LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE and TENDER, 15 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke, and 4 ft. wheels; wheel cases, pipe patterns, core spindles, loam plates, spear legs, and large bell.

In the engine building shop—Screw jacks, force pump, locomotive engine bogies, wheel screwing machine, locomotive road waggon, ditto railway waggon, benches, chests, chests, vices, surface plates, stocks, taps, and dies.

The general stock includes new iron, pig metal, old metal, best scrap iron, metal turnings, old brass and copper, new deals, locomotive engine-work fitted and unfitted, the new warehouse stock, and a great variety of patterns especially suited for Hackworth's locomotive and agricultural engines, and the principal machinery of the district.

A private siding from the Stockton and Darlington Railway runs through the premises, and affords all possible facilities for the removal of goods.

The beautiful specimens of scientific engine-work produced at Shildon, have inseparably connected the name of Hackworth with the history of many of the most brilliant results of modern mechanical art, and constitute an unquestionable warranty for the excellence of the physical agents by means of which intellect has vindicated its superiority and achieved its triumphs.

Catalogues may be had by post alone, on receipt of six stamps; and lithographed plans of the estate, with catalogues, for 14 stamps, on application to the auctioneers—viz., Mr. W. Kirk, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, and Mr. George Hardcastle, Sunderland; or to Mr. Edward Corbett, surveyor, Manchester.

Parties travelling from the south to book to Darlington, and thence to Shildon, the latter being eight miles from Darlington.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE IN CORNWALL.

MR. PRYOR is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Twelve o'clock noon, in such lots as will suit the convenience of purchasers, and on such conditions as will be then produced, the following MINE SHARES:—viz., ONE HUNDRED (2040ths) in the PORKELLIS UNITED TIN MINE; also TWENTY-FIVE (512ths) in the HALAMANNING and CROFT GOTHAL COPPER and TIN MINE.

The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mining capitalists and others to the above property, the same being situate in the best mining districts in the county of Cornwall, and is sufficiently known, from the sales of the produce, to require no comment.

Every information may be obtained at the Auction Offices, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London; or Town Hall, Redruth, Cornwall.

Dated Redruth, May 4, 1853. 2

SHROPSHIRE.

MR. J. BACH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th of May, 1853, at Eleven o'clock precisely, KNOWBURY COAL AND IRON, BRICK AND TILE WORKS, KNOWLEE HILL, NEAR LUDLOW. Most important and extensive sale of BLAST FURNACE, FORGE, MILL, COLLIERY, and CLAY GRINDING MACHINERY, embracing THIRTEEN STEAM-ENGINES, of various power, employed in the several operations of water-pumping, blowing, forge, rolling, slitting, coal winding, clay grinding, &c.; also, the very compact and well got up machinery worked thereby, consisting of several large pumping lifts, forge hammers, puddle ball, merchant and guide iron, nail rod and wire, rolling and slitting mills, and drawing-out forge; a quantity of edge and tram rails and chains; cast-iron pipes of various sizes, in lots; boiler plates; cast-iron floor ditto; iron shears; a new steam boiler; turn-table; wrought and cast-iron scraps; power and hand lathes; pit chains; colliery, smithy, and carpenter's tools and implements; two weighing machines; a quantity of wood charcoal, and an accumulation of miscellaneous articles.—Catalogues may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*, at the office of the works, and at the auctioneer's, Broad-street, Ludlow. For a view, apply to Thomas Wright, working engineer, at the works; and further particulars may be had of Mr. Samuel Dobson, Treforest, near Cardiff; or Mr. J. G. Lewis, on the premises. 3

NORTH WALES.—MOSTYN FOUNDRY, on the RIVER DEE.—ON SALE, OR TO LET (because of the recent decease of the managing partner), the LEASE and GOODWILL of an extensive and well established IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER FACTORY, SCRAPPING FORGE, SAW MILLS, and SHIP-BUILDING and TIMBER YARDS, fitted with new and powerful TOOLS (including a 20 ton crane), STEAM POWER, and GAS WORKS; capital OFFICES, with DWELLING-HOUSES for MANAGER, FOREMAN, and GATEKEEPER; a large stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MINE PUMPS, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON, which may be taken at a valuation. The works are in full operation, with a good connection, and situat upon the River Dee, being distant 20 miles by water from Liverpool, and 19 by rail from Chester, and well adapted for building and repairing wood and iron steamers, locomotives, the largest sized land and marine steam-engines, and railway waggons. The natural and artificial facilities are unusually great, the area being nearly 3 acres, with a direct frontage into the tideway of 510 ft., and a siding into the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the adjacent collieries, only a few hundred feet distant, which ensures custom and a ready access, with a cheap and constant supply of coke and steam coals. The purchase-money may be paid by instalments, or part may remain on mortgage of the premises.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. P. Eyton, lead merchant, Llanerchymor, Holywell; or Mr. James Eyton, solicitor, Mold, North Wales. 4

DEAU DESERT COAL MINES, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY will be prepared to receive OFFERS for LETTING, on royalty or otherwise, the COLLIERIES now at WORK, and the UNOPENED MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE on CANNOCK CHASE.

On the southern portion of this property, comprising an area of about 3000 acres, the following seams of coal have been proved and opened, namely:—

The Yard Seam	3 ft.	6 in.,	about 58	yards deep.
Bass Coal	6	0	„ 79	„
Shallow Coal	6	8	„ 101	„
Deep Coal	5	0	„ 119	„

The Wyrley and Essington portion of the Birmingham Canal, on which the coals are loaded, is in connection with the Hammerwich Pits, which are extensively opened, and already yield 1500 tons of coal weekly. A branch railway, in connection with the South Staffordshire Railway, is nearly completed, which will open a direct and easy communication by railway with Birmingham and other towns, the iron works of the South Staffordshire district, and the markets upon the Midland and North Staffordshire Railways. On the northern portion of the property, the Hayes Collieries have been successfully conducted for many years, and in which 13 seams of coal have been found, ranging in thickness from 2 to 9 feet, eight of which are 3 feet thick and upwards, and extending over a probable area of 2000 acres.

Plans of the property may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Landor, Gardner, and Landor, Rugeley; Mr. Thomas Landor, Burton-upon-Trent; Mr. W. R. Kettle, 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Mr. J. Cooksey, West Bromwich; and Mr. John Thomas Woodhouse, Overseal, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—All tenders must be addressed to Messrs. Landor, Gardner, and Landor; or Mr. Thomas Landor.

WELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of worker, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oaken-hill Delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situate at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Oak, and Pontypool Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the ensuing month, if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS in WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye tramway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality; and the Oaken-hill and Brazilly Delph veins, which have been partly worked, may be specially re-opened with but little outlay. The purchaser of this colliery would be in a position to work several adjoining unopened gales of coal, the owners of which are willing to sell upon fair terms.—Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. William Roberts, jun., solicitor, Coleford, Gloucestershire; or to Mr. Joseph Cooksey, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham. 6

The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Trafford, the overlooker.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

Charlestown United	Wheal Zion	Wh. Carpenter, South
Great Crinnis	Keswick	Sydenham
Trewartha	Wheal Wrey	Clive
Trebell Consols	Rix Hill	East Tamar
Britannia Gold	Cwm Darren	Wheal Norris
Penhale	Penllyne Court	North Damsel
Wheal Uny	Tavy Consols	Balnoon Consols
Boringdon Consols	East Russell	Merllyn
Cubert	Hennock	Herodsfoot
Ludcott	Wheal Yeoland	North British
Calstock United	Wheal Golden	Scottish Australian

*** Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER of PENHALE SHARES.

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; also VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY, and MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, May 6, 1853, No. 28, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application. 8

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY. Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Great Bryn Consols	Treloweth Trevena
Alfred Consols	Halamanning	Treviskey and Barrier.
Anglo-Californian	Herodsfoot	Trelusbeck
Balnoon Beacon	Kilbricken	Tresavean
Bedford United	Irish Cons. Mining Co.	Trumpet Consols
Bell and Lanarth	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate)
Bicton Consols.	Leeds Town Consols	Tywardreath
Black Craig	Lelant Consols	Tywarnhayle
Bodmin Consols	Levant	Union Tin
Boringdon Consols	Linares	Unity Consols
Boscaswell Downs	Marke Valley	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Boscean Brewer	Mary Ann	United Mines (Gwen.)
Botallack	Mendip Hills	Venton
Bottle Hill	Merllyn Michell	Wellington
Britannia Gold & Copper	Mill Pool	West Abraham
Bronfloyd	Molland	West Alfred Consols
Burra Burra (Australia)	Mostyn	West Basset
Callington	Nansegollan	West Caradon
Caradon Wood	Nant-y-Car	West Damsel
Carsons Creek	Neptune	West Darlington
Cathedral	North Caradon	West Ding Dong
Carvannal	North Levant	West Stray Park
Castle Dinas	North Frances	West Phœnix (free sh.)
Carn Brea	North Basset	West Providence
Cwm Erfin	North Buller	West Russell
Cwm Darren	North Cornwall	West Seton
Clive	North Damsel	West Sharp Tor
Comford	North Pool	West Treasury
Colonial	North Roskear	West Trethellan
Condurrow	North Wheal Robert	West Wheal Alfred
Cook's Kitchen	North Wheal Trelawny	West Wheal Frances
Carvannal	Nouveau Monde	West Wheal Robins
Craddock Moor	Okel Tor Orsedd	West Wheal Russell
Crow Hill	Par Consols	West Wheal Treasury
Cubert Darren	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Brewer
Devon Burra Burra	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Buller
Devon Consols North	Penhale Consols	Wheal Catherine
Devon Great Consols	Penllyne Court	Wheal Carpenter
Devon Kapunda	Penzance Consols	Wheal Comford
Dolcoath	Perran St. George	Wheal Clifford
Duke of Cornwall	Phœnix Great Consols	Wheal Golden
East Alfred Consols	Poltimore	Wheal Ellen (Breage)
East Basset	Port Philip & Col. Gold	Wheal Enys (Wendron)
East Black Craig	Rix Hill	Wheal Fanny
East Darren	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Fatwork
East Halamanning	Silver Valley	Wheal Fortune (Breage)
East Margaret	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal James
East Pool	South Frances	Wheal Jane
East Russell	South Caradon	Wheal Kitty
East Seton and Maude	South Condurrow	Wheal Lemon
East Tamar	South of Scotland	Wheal Lovel
East Wheal Reeth	South-West Phœnix	Wheal Plenty
East Wheal Rose	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Russell
East Wheal Russell	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Reeth
Esgair Llee	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Robin
Exmoor Eliza	South Carn Brea	Wheal Samson
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	South Tolgus	Wheal Seton
Garreg	Spearne Consols	Wheal Squire
Gonamena	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Surprise
Golden Mile Lead Mines	St. Day United	Wheal Tehidy
Grambler and St. Aubyn	St. Ive's Consols	Wheal Trebarvah
Great Beam	Stoke Climsland Consols	Wheal Trefusis
Great Crinnis	Stray Park	Wheal Trelawny
Great Nugget Vein Co.	Swanpool	Wheal Tremayne
Great Sheba Consols	Tavy Consols	Wheal Tryphena
Great Crinnis	Tamar Consols	Wheal Seton
Great Work	Tees Side Tincroft	Wheal Uny
Great Wheal Alfred	Trebarvah	Wheal Wrey
Great Wheal Baddern	Trebell Consols	Wheal Zion
Great Wheal Fortune	Trefusis Trehane	Whitford
Great Wheal Vor	Trelawny Trethellan	Wood Mine

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—May 6, 1853.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Business transacted in British Mines on Stock Exchange principles. 10

MINING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has for SALE the following SHARES:—Halamanning and Croft Gothal (£85); Crookhaven (£21); Pen-y-Gelli (£28); East Tamar (£1¾); Devon Kapunda (£2¼); Rorrington (£1¼); South Cork (£1 is. 3d.); Wheal Surprise (18s. 6d.); Cwm Darren (15s.); Treweatha (£3¼); Monarch Gold (11s. 3d.); Perran Wheal Jane (12s. 6d.); West Wheal Carpenter (£1); Augusta Consols (£1½); Churchstoke (12s. 6d.); Wheal Prockter (£1¼); Wheal Eckley (£1); Wheal Edward (£3¼); L'Aigle d'Or (£1¼); Wheal Kitty (£4½); Crow Hill (£160); South Russell (£1 1s.); Bronfloyd (£1); Blaen Caylen (£1¼); East Russell, Silver Brook, and Wheal Sidney. Mr. SPRATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

2, Winchester-buildings, London. 11

MINES.—ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has for SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, to pay the purchaser 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum, and are safe for investment; also in progressing Mines, which will shortly pay dividends, affording a wide and excellent scope for speculation—among which may be had some shares in East Wheal Vor Mine; this valuable mine is in the richest tin locality, and adjoins the celebrated Great Wheal Vor, which has paid upwards of 600,000*l.* profit. The Californian, Australian Land and Gold, and Foreign Shares, dealt in at current prices. The most authentic information secured from the mining districts. Purchases and Sales conducted with the utmost promptitude. 12

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City. 13

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Trehane	Lewis	South Basset
Trelawny	West Providence	South Frances
Mary Anne	Tremayne	North Pool
West Caradon	South Caradon	South Tolgus
Bedford United	Wheal Margaret	St. John del Rey
Tincroft	Alfred Consols	Cobre
Carn Brea	Wheal Seton	Coeaes
North Basset	Trumpet Consols	Copiapo Alten

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

West Towan	Cubert	East Tamar
Wheal Edward	Wheal Carpenter	East Basset
Wheal Pollard	Cupid	Wheal Uny
North Downs	Stray Park	Clive
Treleigh	North Damsel	North Towey
Tavy Consols	Herodsfoot	Wheal Harriett

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE SHARES in established DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES of the first character, and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected, of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining agents, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839. 15

MINING SHARES WANTED.—H. B. RYE is a BUYER of East Seton and Maude, Lelant Consols, Wheal Brewer, Lewis, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Carvannall, Cook's Kitchen, East Frongoch, Bryntail, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Trethellan, East Basset, Gustavus, West Towan, West Wheal Treasury, Wh. Carpenter (Gwinear), Wheal Neptune.—77, Old Broad-street. 16

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 17

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An ENGINEER, carrying on extensive works abroad, is desirous of receiving TWO PUPILS, who will have great advantages. A premium commensurate will be required.—Address, "E. M.," care of Mr. Corry, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi. 18

WANTED, a NASMYTH or CONDIE'S STEAM HAMMER, about 2 tons.—Description and price to be sent to "B.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 19

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE (without boiler) for WINDING and PUMPING, cylinder from 18 to 24 in. diam.—Full particulars, as to price, &c., to be addressed to Mr. Hampton, Llynvi Vale Ironworks, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. 20

STEAM-ENGINES WANTED.—TWO ENGINES, either NEW or SECOND-HAND, one 60-in., the other 70-in. or 80-in. cylinder. Parties having the above to dispose of, are requested to send full particulars, and the lowest price for cash, addressed to Mr. Diamond, Beeralston, Devon. 21

TO ENGINEERS, &c.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TWO good SECOND-HAND HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINES, with or without boilers.—Address, with full particulars, stating lowest terms for cash (delivered at Gloucester, or the port of Bullo Pill, on the Severn), to Mr. Peacock, Central Hill, Norwood, Surrey. 22

GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY.—WANTED, for the above MINE, a 36-in. cylinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, 8 feet at crank; with two boilers of 22 tons; two fly-wheels, with wrought-iron shaft and axles, to carry 48 heads of stamps, complete. A 26-in. cylinder ENGINE for winding, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. at crank; with 11 tons boiler; fly-wheel with wrought-iron shaft, complete.—Detailed specifications, and all particulars, may be had on application to Messrs. Hockin and Loam, St. Day; or to Capt. John Webb, St. Austell; and tenders will be received at the offices of the company until the 21st. inst. 23

12, Bishopsgate-street Within, May 6, 1853.

SILVER-LEAD, IRON, AND COPPER MINING SETTS.—TO BE LET, BY TENDER, VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES near the celebrated OLD TREBURGET MINES, and in the adjoining parishes, where lodes of great promise have been discovered.—For viewing the setts, apply to Capt. John Goldsworthy, St. Teuth, near Camelford, Cornwall, to whom tenders in writing must be sent on or before the 18th inst.—Dated May 3, 1853. 24

MINING SETTS FOR DISPOSAL IN IRELAND.—The subscriber begs to inform mining gentlemen, that he holds the MINERAL RIGHTS (by lease for 21 years) extending over two townlands, near CASTLE BLAYNEY, County Monaghan, IRELAND. Several lead lodes are known to exist in these setts, some hundreds of pounds worth of ore having been raised from them at shallow depths, and returns of ore can now be made at once; the royaltics are easy (1-20th). These properties adjoin the Arnaglough Mine, which has produced large quantities of ore during the past year, and run parallel to Tassan and Coolaatra, on the west.—For terms, and right to inspect the lodes and openings, and for all further information, apply to Capt. James Skimming, Lead Mines, Castle Blayney, Ireland. 25

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, valuable TIN-WORKS in SOUTH WALES, consisting of a FORGE and FOUR TIN-MILLS, capable of turning out 1500 boxes of tin-plates weekly, which bear a high character in the market. The mills are worked by a pair of steam-engines, in addition to extensive water power, and are now in full operation. There is also a good BITUMINOUS COLLIERY (in full work), connected with the tin-works, which may be had, if required. Immediate possession may be had, and ample time afforded for payment of the purchase money, on reasonable security being given.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, solicitors, Liverpool. 26

COLLIERY.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the COAL of a first-rate "GALE" in the FOREST OF DEAN, near to a railway. The coal is of very superior quality, with an excellent home trade, and admirably situated for conveyance to Gloucester, Cheltenham, and London, to which places the South Wales Railway now offers facilities of dispatch. The proprietor would prefer being paid by a royalty to any other mode. None but responsible parties need apply, and this advertisement will not be repeated.—Apply to "L. M. N. R.," post-office, Monmouth. 27

TO BE DISPOSED OF, under circumstances that will be fully and satisfactorily explained to the purchaser, a very superior and COMPLETE SET of MINING APPARATUS, on the CORNISH PRINCIPLE, by one of the most approved makers, consisting of STEAM-ENGINE, STAMPERS, &c. The whole is now finished, and ready to be packed and shipped off to any part of the world at a moment's notice.—For particulars, apply at the office of the *Mining Journal*, No. 26, Fleet-street, London; or, by letter, to "X. Y. Z.," care of M. Hayman, Esq., No. 30, Gray's-inn-square, Gray's-inn, London. 28

MINES IN LELANT.—A MAP of Wh. Reeth, Reeth Consols, Balnoon, Providence Mines, East Wh. Reeth, South Speed, Hawke's Point, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Mary, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty, East Wheal Margaret, &c., is NOW READY. Price Thirty Shillings, carriage included.—Apply to Messrs. R. Symons and Son, surveyors and lithographers, Truro. 29

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS of this Association will be HELD at the London Tavern on the 28th day of May next, to receive the report of the directors. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock P.M. precisely. At this meeting, the election will take place of two directors in the room of George Thomas, Esq., deceased, and P. N. Johnson, Esq., resigned, and of two auditors in the room of Samuel Blaxland, Esq., deceased, and Abraham John Valpy, Esq., resigned. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of director or auditor are required by clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement to leave notice of such intention at the office of the association at least 14 days before the election takes place. G. V. DUVAL, Managing Director.

Winchester House, April 14, 1853. 30

DHURODE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at their offices, 26, Throgmorton-street, London, on Friday next, the 13th inst., at Two o'clock precisely, when the accounts and transactions of the past year will be laid before them, and the payment of a dividend decided upon.

May 6, 1853. J. CASH, Purser. 31

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The adventurers in this mine are requested to FORWARD to the offices of this company, 27, Austinfriars, City, the TRANSFERS they now hold, which will be EXCHANGED for CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION under the Cost-book.

EDWARD KING, Secretary. 32

SOUTH WALES CONSOLS MINE (BRIDGEND).

REPORTS.

SIR,—I beg to send you my opinion of this mine, which has been recently opened under such promising appearances as are rarely to be met with. There are two immense lodes running parallel with each other, and about 8 fathoms distant. On both lodes there are some open cuttings and pits sunk, but the greatest depth as yet attained is only about 16 feet below the surface, and in every place as yet opened it contains a beautiful gossan, with quartz, well spotted with silver-lead ores. The south lode claims my strongest opinion, being full 6 ft. big, with well-defined walls, with a flookan about 4 inches big on the foot, or under wall. The situation, in a geological point of view, is encouraging. The lode runs through limestone overlaid with clay, and about 40 fathoms south of the sandstone bed. I recommend that a diagonal shaft be immediately sunk on the south lode, and a small engine erected, suitable first for drawing water about 30 fathoms, when a larger engine will be required, and the former can be applied to crush the ores, draw stuff &c. I am yours, &c.,

Newton, St. Cyres, Exeter, March 21, 1853. W. P. NICHOLAS

GENTLEMEN,—Since I last reported, the shaft is being timbered up secure to the surface, brace laid down, and tackle fixed. We have also commenced sinking the shaft by nine men. The lode still retains its size, and is much improved in its character since the committee were here; the ground still continues favourable for sinking, but in consequence of the late rain we find the water very much increased in the shaft. The masons are progressing with the buildings as fast as possible. I hope in the course of another week to see the smiths' shop up and covered in. All other things are progressing satisfactorily. I am, (Gentlemen, yours, &c.,

April 7, 1853. THOMAS HOSKING.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the SOUTH WALES CONSOLS MINE to be made to MR. WM. HOSKING, St. Cleer, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

THE SOUTH BOG MINE, SHROPSHIRE.—

This mine is situated at the south west end of the celebrated Stiperstones Range (Salop), and held under licence from Henry Lyster, Esq., at one-twelfth royalty, being bounded on the south-west by the South-east White Grit Mine, on the west and north west by the South White Grit and Ritton Castle Mines, on the north and north-east, by the rich Bog and Pennerly Mines, which produced immense quantities of lead ore for a number of years, and still very rich under water, left so by the former company. This sett is very extensive, being from three to four miles long, and upwards of a mile wide on an average, and so situated that some of the lodes of the celebrated White Grit, Pennerly, and Ritton Castle Mines must pass through it, and can be divided into two large mines if thought proper by the adventurers, as adit levels can be taken up and driven east and west, and north and south, on the lodes at a great depth, and for a considerable length, thereby saving the expense of erecting pumping machinery.

This mine was resumed working by a small company the beginning of January, 1853, who subscribed a small capital for the purpose of clearing out the adit level and the old workings, and they were successful in finding good bunches of lead ore which were left there by the former company. After the mine was cleared out, the company decided on dividing the mine into 6000 parts or shares, and that 2000 shares should be offered to any party of good repute, on reasonable terms, so as to augment the number of proprietors, but before any parties take an interest in the mine the present shareholders strongly recommend them to inspect the same As it is a most valuable property, it is, and will be conducted strictly on the Cost-book Principle, and in the most mining-like manner, as the present parties are well acquainted with mining in all its various ramifications. This mine was first discovered by two men, who while sitting on the rock (Stiperstones), amusing themselves in knocking the moss from it, discovered some lead ore which they made known to the then proprietors of the Bog and Pennerly Mines (Mr. J. Lawrence being the manager), who commenced operations immediately, and sunk a whim-shaft and exposed the lode to a small extent, out of which more than 100 tons of lead ore were taken, the ore being so compact in the lode, that the place out of which Mr. Lawrence took it would not be large enough to contain what was extracted therefrom, if thrown in in a loose state. The reason why this mine was suspended by Mr. Lawrence and his co-adventurers, was in consequence of their having all the mines (at that time) in this part of Shropshire, and all of them in full operation, and very rich, and miners very scarce. The men were taken from this mine (South Bog) and put in other places to get ore, with an intention at some future period to resume the workings; but before that period arrived some disputes arose between Mr. Lawrence and his party, which terminated in the suspension of all the mines he had the management of in this country. Mr. Lawrence had some trouble with the water in sinking below the shallow level, when he worked it, which was known to the present lord of the soil, Henry Lyster Esq.; who being convinced, from the returns of lead ore made by Mr. Lawrence from a very small piece of ground, that it was (as it is now proved to be) a very valuable discovery, was determined by any means it should not be idle, thought it necessary to bring up a deep adit level, and to do which he had to pass through some portion of the land of the late R. B. More, Esq., Linley Hall; and by the last named gentleman's permission, Mr. Lyster commenced the level at his own expense, and drove it some distance into his land, and discovered a lode containing lead ore of good quality, that will pay well for working; this level is about 74 yards below the shallow level, by means of which the water is drained from the workings in the shallow adit level. Many mine agents have been on the mine, and they all agree that such a prospect has not been seen in this part of Shropshire for many years past, and they are willing to bear testimony to the character of the lode (now worked on), of its containing in many places from six inches to a foot of solid ore, and the splendid pile of ore now at the surface will verify their statement. The ore now at the surface was broken from a working below the shallow level from 4 to 8 fms. deep, and we are now driving from these bottoms towards and to get under a sump sunk by Mr. Lawrence, where good ore was left by him, and we have about 4 fms. more to drive to communicate with these workings (viz., Lawrence's): the lode for all our driving from the sump towards these workings has been worth from £40 to £60 per fm., and is worth at this time full £40 per fm. When this communication is effected, we shall have about 30 fms. long of good ore ground laid open (viz., from the whim-shaft to the present workings), and all in whole ground below, which will be drained by means of the deep adit level, so that no pumping machinery will be wanted for a number of years, as it is entering into a forefield of whole ground towards the Old Bog Mine, and will also intersect east and west lodes known to exist not far ahead of the present end in the shallow level, having a very promising appearance where seen at the surface. When a communication is formed with the old workings, we shall be in a position to employ at least 40 men on ore ground, without the aid of pumping power for a number of years, consequently our monthly returns will be large, as for instance, if four men in two months by driving can break, draw with tackle, and wheel out, 10 tons of lead ore, what can be raised with 40 men by stoping? Here then is an opportunity for the mining capitalist to turn his attention to, as a great per centage can be realised without a call. This is not as in many instances where a large outlay is required in order to erect machinery, and sink a great depth, and drive a great distance, before any returns can be expected, but here is a sufficient deposit of lead ore to make regular monthly samplings. It should be borne in mind, that it is not the object of the present adventurers to puff the concern, as it will bear the strictest scrutiny. Good deposits of ore will speak for themselves; therefore our motto is—come and see.

Any other information can be obtained, and the price of shares known, by applying to "M. S. M.," Post-office, Minsterley, Salop.

P. S.—The lease is to be granted in January, 1854, or at once if required. A copy of the lease is prepared.

Report of MR. J. LAWRENCE, to the proprietors of the SOUTH BOG MINES.

Pontesbury, Salop, Jan. 10, 1853.—Having heard of your taking the above grant, I beg, as an old miner, and feeling anxious for your welfare, to offer a few remarks on the mine and the district; which said mine I commenced myself about 30 years ago, and succeeded in getting upwards of 100 tons of lead ore of an excellent quality, though only partially worked by me, owing chiefly to my then having a considerable number of different lead mines on the same estate—namely, all the Old Bog Mine, the Bog Rock, and the Ritton Castle, &c. mines, as well as the present Bat Holes, Wood, and the Shelvefield, &c., mines, in Lord Tankerville and Mr. J. A. Lloyd's properties, which most assuredly in a great measure prevented my perseverance at that time in making the researches I fully intended doing in the identical district you have so wisely selected; and I assure you that about the time I was working there I intended disposing of the greatest part of my shares in the Old Bog Mines, having the fullest wish possible to be enabled to work the most worthy landlord's old deep mine more effectually, as his late father was, and now himself is, most deserving of every exertion by any company for their benefit in every respect. But I then made a full determination of retaining for myself the entire district you have taken, having then, and still continue having, the highest opinion of that portion of the hill, it having the most and best appearances to contain a number of strong veins; and I have no doubt or hesitation in saying they are exceedingly likely to produce large deposits of lead ore, &c., and my intention then was to drive as deep a level as I could get at the western boundary; eastward toward the said Rock Mine (South Bog Mine), and also a few shallow ones, to cross them between the said mines; as all the lead mines that have been worked in the county of Salop, as well as most others, are chiefly observed and proved to bear or have their greatest deposits of ore on the north-western side of every hill, let the course of direction of the vein be either east, west, north, or south, or whether being nearly so. And a great portion of your land is entirely on the north-western side and end of the long range or chain of the Stiperstone Hill, which extends for about six miles in a direction nearly from north-east towards south-west, and all the strong veins abut south-eastward to the said range of rock, and traverse over on the other side of the same, still south-eastward, which land is in your grant; and I have not the least doubt but large deposits of mineral will be found there also, and prove by being explored a most valuable property. Also in that direction an entire change of measures takes place, more the appearance of copper, and those veins continue strong across that country. But all lead veins yet found do abut to and against the said range, for it seems to act as the great whale's back-bone for them, from whence they proceed, or their bearings of lead ore strengthen a great number of veins taking their course and direction, some from east to westward, and others south to northward across the country. But eventually in depth, all pipes or grand deposits of lead ore are found to throw down and bear far best on the north-western side in all our hills: I have always found it so in my own experience, and assisted by the experience and judgment of my forefathers for many ages past, four or five at least; and still there is now, and will be for ages, plenty of ore, but not for all men to find, though trying and seeking diligently for it, as I have done. But, perhaps, few families, like mine, will for centuries remain in the same profession as master miners, and contribute so largely to such numerous mine works, in driving so many deep and long levels, in sinking many deep shafts, and raising the immense large quantities of lead ore we have, still leaving plenty of space and likely ground for others to follow us: and although our family have done a deal of work in the different mines, some have proved of great use and benefit to ourselves, and some greatly to other adventurers, which I feel great pleasure in living now to see in my old age. But it has been proved that of the many puts we made, few can be said to have been done with bad judgment, we being then in much darkness, as considered now, as to where the treasure lay. I beg to say, still I sincerely hope and trust my humble judgment and opinion may prove to you of some little service, taken with due consideration of the long experience I have had in this country, as my intention by these remarks is not to deceive you, but to endeavour to serve you justly and faithfully, in a kindly, sincerely, and well-disposed manner, and with such a capability as my time of life affords me, as it would be to me a great pleasure to see your company successful in this undertaking, for your own interest and for the good of the country, and even more especially for the welfare and benefit of your most worthy and good landlord, Henry Lyster, Esq., whose family always set and grant their leases of mines on much better and cheaper terms of royalty than any other family in this country.

I must say, in conclusion, that taking the district altogether, and comparing one with the other, having the great Stiperstone Range, which may be termed the back of the lead measures of this part of the country, all the lead mines that have been opened under and westward of the Stiperstone Range, as yours is, have been found very rich with lead ore, and the whole, I may say without an exception, made large deposits of lead ore at or near the surface, commencing at Snailbeach, from thence to the new venture in the Joint lordship, and onward to Burgham, and the Oven Pipe, Potter's Gin Pit, Fennerley and Bog; and the Rock South Bog being in the same run, and but little or nothing done there, any more than a small opening on one of the several veins in the district, I should say it is more than probable that large deposits of lead ore will be found at a shallow depth within the South Bog Mine grant.

I conclude with my best wishes of success to you in this new undertaking, sufficient to make you all rich and happy. JOHN LAWRENCE.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE NORTHERN MINING DISTRICTS.—No. VII.

SIR,—The northern mining districts being chiefly in the hands of large landed proprietors, and in several instances the mines within them wrought by the owners, the system of the southern and western districts in Cornwall, Devonshire, Wales, and Derbyshire, of letting small tracts to numerous adventurers, has not yet been adopted to any great extent; and except in Alston Moor and in Teesdale there are few small undertakings. If the custom was more general, and the duties on a more moderate scale, there is sufficient room and favourable prospects for extending mining operations, and amazingly increasing the general produce of various minerals and metals, besides lead. I concluded my last letter by stating that I would next proceed with a description of Allendale, Whitfield, and Alston Moor. In passing westward from the head of Derwent, we come to the extensive mining district of Allendale, comprising the whole of the large parish of that name within the regality and manor of Hexham. A great part of the land, and the whole of the minerals, belong to W. B. Beamount, Esq., M.P. This district is bounded by that of Derwent on the east, Weardale on the south, Whitfield on the north, and Alston Moor on the west—the greatest part lying within and between the vales of East Allen and West Allen, in extent from east to west about seven miles, and from south to north about the same distance.

The lead mines within this district are, like many others in the north, of very ancient date, and have been wrought by the family of the present lord of the manor for more than 150 years. Many mineral veins pass from the western districts through this extensive royalty. The great limestone, and other prolific strata, are easily accessible in most parts; yet, notwithstanding the temptations thus offered for diffusing operations, the workings are confined within very narrow bounds at three central points—the first and principal being Allenheads, near the boundaries of Derwent and Weardale, at the head of East Allen; the second, Coalcleugh, near the western boundary, distant from Allenheads about four miles, at the head of West Allen; and the third at the head of a little vale, called Swinhope, distant about two miles. There are three or four other places in which workings are carried on; but the above are those upon which the great operations are established, and machinery erected for pumping, drawing work, and for crushing and washing the ores, and where the offices and chief agents' residences are situated.

The Mines of ALLENHEADS were formerly unwatered by an adit, begun about 150 years since, and afterwards by four water-wheel engines underground, delivering water into it: great improvements have been made of late years, and now the unwatering below adit is performed by a most powerful and effective water-pressure engine, erected by Mr. Armstrong, of Newcastle, whose skill and talent in improving and adapting those machines to uses never before thought of, deservedly excites the highest approbation. It is not known when the first discoveries were made at Allenheads, but several great and most productive veins were found at a very early period, and workings consequently established upon a spot where it may be said that a concentration of the richest depositories of lead ore in the kingdom were laid open in strata from the Grindstone Sill to the bottom of the great limestone, 93 fms. from the surface, continuing to a greater depth, and without intermission up to this time producing immense quantities of ore from rake veins in all the bearing strata, and from flat veins in the great limestone, which at times were exceedingly rich.

Although the family of the present proprietor and their predecessors have wrought those mines in a little space of ground not more than a mile in length, with 300 to 500 miners, for several centuries, and have raised annually from 3000 to 10,000 bings of ore, yet the veins in working are but partially exhausted, and fresh discoveries are being made that keep up, and will continue to keep up, the average produce for many generations to come. About 30 years since there were seven or eight principal veins in working, with several smaller veins and strings; now there are at least twelve principal veins laid open—viz., Diana vein east, Blackett, Wentworth, Henry's, Henrietta, Bretton, Grindstone, Poverty, Sun, Style's, Mill's, and Diana vein west, all bearing ore more or less in the vertical fissure, but in general to a far greater extent in the flats of the great limestone, three in number, and extending laterally to a greater or less distance on each side of the Rake vein; in general, where the Rake veins are rich the flats are not so good, and, on the contrary, where the former are comparatively poor the flats are highly productive. At a short distance from Allenheads the great north and south vein, called Burtree Dyke, crosses the country, traceable from the Tyne to the Tees, on the west side of which the strata are upheaved about 80 fathoms, bringing up the great limestone to the surface. The veins wrought on the east side of this great dyke have not yet been found or wrought to any extent on the west side.

COAL CLEUGH, the next great centre of operations, is situated about four miles west of Allenheads, near the boundary of Alston Moor, at the head of the vale of West Allen. This mine is also of very ancient date, having been discovered about the same time with Allenheads, and several powerful veins were laid open, the principal of which was the Great Ranigell, High Coal Cleugh, Low Coal Cleugh, White Wood, several small veins, two very powerful cross veins, and three or four of a less description, all bearing ore more or less, both in the Rake vein, and in flats the great limestone, and continue without sensible diminution to produce an average quantity equal to, and in some years more than at Allenheads; in strata, from the Grindstone Sill down to and below the 4 fm. limestone, about 120 fms. in depth. Here are also two adit levels, one begun about 150 years since; and in addition to a water-wheel engine for pumping, there was erected by Mr. Westgarth the first water-pressure engine, about 80 years since, for which the Society of Arts awarded him their medal, and a money compensation; it was of rude construction, but effective, the valves being in the first instance made of lead. The great operations and washing floors are now removed from the village of Coal Cleugh to White's level, a little farther down the West Allen.

SWINHOPE HEAD.—This mine was opened by a level begun about 30 years since to cut several veins running east and west from the Coal Cleugh district, in the great limestone, and has continued to raise ore from the veins laid open; the washing-floors, crushing-mills, and machinery are partly of recent construction. There are two large smelting-mills, one near Allendale Town, and one near Allenheads, with horizontal chimnies of great length for preserving the fume produced by the blast-hearths: the lead from the Allendale Mines holds a fair portion of silver. Before Mr. Pattinson's improvements in refining were adopted, the average was about 8 ozs. per fodder; now, in some cases, nearly double the quantity is obtained. Mr. Beaumont's mines have always occupied a very prominent position in the production of lead. In the year 1809 the quantity raised from his Allendale and Weardales Mines was not less than 12,500 fodders, part of which was sold at 40*l.* per fodder. This, I believe, is the largest produce for one year that has ever been realised, though from the great number of veins always in working, the quantity of ore raised does not vary much, running from 32,000 to 40,000 bings yearly; in 1848 the produce was 33,075 bings, and in 1849, 33,305, and I believe about the same average has been kept up for the last three years.

WHITFIELD, though certainly a mining district of considerable extent, and through which several mineral veins run has not excited so much attention as might have been expected; it is divided from the Allendale district by the West Allen, adjoins to a part of the Alston Moor mining district on the south-west, from whence some lead veins take a course into it, the great limestone and other ore-bearing strata extends over a great part of the royalty, which contains about 12,000 acres. Some trials have been made in various parts, but in no case with much success, except at a place called Long Cleugh, where a vein was discovered a few years since, and from the upper part of the great limestone a considerable quantity of ore was raised yearly for three or four years, when it began to fall off, and little or none is now being raised from it. Some ore has been raised by working miners in Church Burn, and some other places, in small quantities. About 30 years since a company made trial on the great limestone, near the Cupola Bridge, and got nearly 100 bings of ore at a small cost, but in pursuing the vein westward a bed of clay cut it off, and the party not having sufficient capital to follow up the adventure, it was abandoned. Several strong veins are to be seen crossing the Allen River between Cupola Bridge and the Tyne, nearly all showing favourable appearances. Near the Cupola Bridge the Great Stublick dyke passes to the west, throwing the strata many fathoms down on the north side; it takes a course nearly in a west direction over Whitfield Fell. The Great Burtreeford vein or dyke also crosses the Stublick dyke, not far from Cupola Bridge, running from thence in a south direction by Allenheads. I shall begin a description of the Alston Moor mining district in my next letter.

Hunter House, May 2. JOHN DOLPHIN.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

SIR,—Cannot you recommend your scientific friends, who take it into their heads to prescribe for the ventilation of mines, to visit some extensive colliery—for instance, Ince Hall, which has gotten such unenviable notoriety of late, and there ascertain the nature of the arrangements, the quantum of air current, the sort of strata which underlie the coal, the extent of under driftings, the cost per yard, the size required, &c. ? And if your friend has not all this at his finger's ends, he need not come in contact with the furnace practitioners of the north of England.

As to his bulb pipes receiving the gases of the mine, and conveying them away to the surface, he quite forgets that the air-course is at all times ready to escape out of the workings; and his bulb pipes, instead of fulfilling his expectations, would be filled with the atmospheric ventilating power, and leave his gas behind.

In plain truth, we are inundated with schemes of scientific men, who do but expose their own want of knowledge, whilst they mislead journalists and the public; and I do think, Sir, that you ought to subject these gentlemen to a course of examination before publishing their schemes. People are too apt to imagine that capital is to be laid out in forming the workings of a colliery upon certain imaginary principles, on purpose that they may suit a certain mode of ventilation; whereas the condition of existing collieries is as variable as the nature of farms, or the form of ships; and, with all due respect to science, we have never yet seen a single suggestion worthy of precedence to the slow but steady improvements which have been worked out by practical viewers, enlightened by a good education, and a due acquisition of the principles of pneumatics and hydraulics, save and except the immortal invention of the safety-lamp by Sir Humphry Davy. We have, to be sure, lived to hear a great deal of jargon about the furnace paradox, the natural brattice, the *vena contracta*, the steam-jet, *cum multis aliis*; but they have only reigned a few months, and will not survive the coming committee, which is also well calculated to test the invention of your friend, Mr. S. Perkes; and if my advice has any weight, I entreat him to stop short with his patent, till he comes in contact with one of us, or till he visits and investigates Ince Hall.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 3. —— A NORTH COUNTRY VIEWER.

THE STEAM-JET FALLACIES.—No. II.

SIR,—It is evident, from the last communication under this title, that the merits of the steam-jet as a motive-power for mine ventilation have been exaggerated in a most extraordinary and inexplicable manner; and that even at Seaton Delaval, instead of surpassing the furnace, it has been proved to be, on the most unquestionable authority, in every way inferior to it. The question is not one of merely abstract or scientific interest, although it possesses considerable attractions in that relation, but it involves in practice the safety of a large and industrious class of men, whose lives or deaths are contingent on the efficiency of the means of ventilation pursued in our collieries. The results of the numerous trials which have been made unequivocally demonstrate that the furnace, on an average, gives from 50 to 75 per cent. more ventilation than the steam-jet. Had the former means been generally superseded by the latter, as has been so urgently and repeatedly recommended, it is fearful to contemplate the vast destruction of human life that must inevitably have ensued. Nothing can more promote the prompt and decisive settlement of this important question, which is so well and ably urged in your last leading article upon this subject, than giving, in a condensed form, every possible publicity to the valuable reports on the experiments of the relative value of the furnace and the steam-jet, which have been recently published by the able president and some of the members of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; and as you have nobly offered "to lend all the power you possess to aid the cause of social progress and humanity," of which, indeed, you have long been the earnest and efficient advocate, there is no doubt but that you will most cheerfully devote a sufficient space in your columns to this important purpose. In the absence of other attempts, the following condensed abstracts are submitted to your readers, in the hope that they may induce them to obtain the reports themselves, and give them that attentive and careful perusal which their high merits and the great importance of the subject eminently deserves.

The report by Mr. Nicholas Wood is an elaborate and very able production, and is in every way worthy of the high reputation which that gentleman has so deservedly obtained in his arduous profession. Great experience, high scientific acquirements, and unwearied application have been brought to bear upon the subject, guided and influenced by a sound judgment, and, apparently, without partiality. Mr. Wood has not confined himself to a mere detail of the numerous experiments he made, but has enriched his report with a mass of sound practical information, from which he deduces many valuable suggestions on the ventilation of mines, the report being, in fact, a complete treatise on this subject. The pamphlet consists of 100 pages, and is illustrated by numerous diagrams, but the limited space in your columns preclude any long extracts being made from it, and at present only so much will be given as immediately bears upon the comparative merits of the furnace and the jet, in the hope that other opportunities will occur, when the other subjects which are so ably discussed in this report may be noticed in your Journal. Before entering into detail, however, it is due to Mr. Wood to state that the costly experiments which he instituted have been made at his own expense, and that we are, therefore, indebted to him not only for a considerable increase of sound mining knowledge, but also for the generous sacrifice of his own property in the service of the community.

Instead of giving any of the numerous tabular statements with which this book abounds, the following one has been constructed from them, with a view of showing the facts clearly and concisely; should greater detail be required it may be found in great abundance in the report, a copy of which it is to be hoped will be in the possession of all those of your readers who are entrusted with, or interested in, the management of collieries. It will be observed that in the following tabular statement the natural ventilation is taken as the basis on which the increased percentage is calculated. A few words of explanation on this subject may be necessary, otherwise mistakes in practice may occur, which would be attended with the most disastrous results.

This is one of the subjects which the recent experiments have greatly elucidated, and which was previously not sufficiently known, both as regards the amount of ventilation thus obtained in certain seasons, and its direct influence on the effect of the furnace and other powers. Referring your readers to Mr. Wood's work for details, it will be sufficient to quote the following, as a caution on this subject. After stating the results of natural ventilation in the Seaton and Tyne Main Collieries, Mr. Wood says—"It is, however, necessary to state, that this result arises only when the temperature of the atmosphere is very low, and when, consequently, the temperature of the air entering the workings of the mine is also very low; in summer the result is different. We find from experience that the temperature of the return air, after it has passed through all the workings, is nearly the same in summer and winter, though the temperature of the air entering the works varies more than 20°, absorbing almost, if not quite, the whole of the temperature producing 'natural ventilation.' In winter, therefore, we have the assistance of, say, 20° to assist the artificial ventilating power of the mine, and in summer nothing at all, and so in proportion as the temperature of the atmosphere varies."—page 14. In p. 74, he adds—"I have previously remarked that natural ventilation is not to be depended on—that the amount will vary as the temperature on the surface varies; the temperature in the mine not varying very materially in the different seasons of the year. It is necessary, therefore, that this should be attended to, in the practical ventilation of the mine; and if furnaces are used, that a more vigorous combustion should be urged in summer, to make up for the diminution of weight of the downcast air, by its increased temperature."

The Hetton Colliery comprises one upcast shaft and two downcast; the two former shafts are 900 feet in depth, and the latter is 1080 feet. The upcast is 153 feet area, and the two downcasts are 156 feet area. There are three furnaces,—one 9 ft. in width, and two of 8 ft. each. Three sets of jets were used—viz., $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{8}{16}$, and $\frac{9}{16}$ths of an inch diameter, 37 jets being the number used in each case. The boilers were in the pit, and the steam was under a pressure of 40 to 45 lbs.

The Killingworth Colliery has one shaft, 690 feet in depth and 14 feet in diameter, and is divided by air-tight brattices or partitions into four compartments, two of them being used for the downcast air, and one of them for the upcast. The boilers were at the top of the pit, and the steam was conveyed into the mine by pipes in the shaft: 29 jets, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, were employed, the steam being at a pressure of 40 lbs. to the inch.

The Tyne Main Colliery is 672 feet in depth, and has two pits of 8 ft. diameter, or 50 ft. area; 61 jets were used, of $\frac{7}{16}$ and $\frac{8}{16}$ of an in. diameter.

Norwood Colliery is 252 ft. in depth; it has two shafts, the area of the

downcast being 73,766 ft., and that of the upcast being 18,323 ft. The number of jets employed were 26, being $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch diameter. The steam was kept at 33·8 lbs. per square inch during the experiments. The area of the fire-grates of the furnace and engine fire was 20 ft. each.

The temperatures and amount of ventilation in cubic feet are taken from the average results of the numerous experiments made by Mr. Wood, and the following table exhibits the facts developed in the four collieries named in it:—

Colliery.	Power.	Temperature.	Cub. feet of air per min.	Per centage of increase on the natural ventilation.		Cons. of coal.	
				Temp.	Cubic ft.	Lbs. per min.	Cu. ft. air per lb. coal
Hetton ...	Natural ventilation	80°	121,478	—	—	—	—
	Engine fires	89°	132,053	11·23°	11·48	—	—
	Engine fires & steam	94·5°	139,512	18·07	14·48	—	—
	En. fires, steam, & jets	101·5°	166,113	26·88	36·76	25·28	6·40
	One furnace alone*	95°	166,826	30·21	41·49	10·11	16·320
	Three furnaces	170·6°	206,477	107·54	69·44	18·86	11·066
	Ditto, eng. fires, & steam	180·5°	208,702	125·64	71·28	—	—
	Ditto, engine fires, steam, and jets	188	214,938	149·	76.	—	—
Killingworth.	Natural ventilation	68°	12,040	—	—	—	—
	Jets	77°	23,809	13·44°	97·75	—	—
	Steam	100°	30,472	46·51	153·13	—	—
	Jets and steam	104°	34,456	62·11	186·20	—	—
	Furnace	153·5°	38,050	125·77	216·	—	—
	Furnace and jets	161°	37,707	136·76	213·18	—	—
	Furnace, jets, & steam	173·5°	44,360	155·24	274·51	—	—
Tyne Main.	Natural ventilation	62°	35,914	—	—	—	—
	Jets	62°	48,348	—	34·62	21·32	2·223
	Furnace	211°	97,000	240·32°	170·12	16·76	6·080
	Furnace and jets	235°	105,441	279·	194·19	—	—
Norwood.	Natural ventilation	98°	2,880	—	—	—	—
	Jets	98°	7,896	—	174·18	—	—
	Furnace	97·2	8,424	—	192·50	—	—
	Furnace and jets	105°	10,032	7·13°	248·35	—	—

The conclusions at which Mr. Wood arrives are, that "so far as regards the application of the steam-jet as a *substitute* for the furnace, and considered with reference to their comparative powers in producing the largest amount of ventilation, and, consequently, as having a tendency in that respect to prevent accidents in coal mines, these experiments show in the most conclusive manner that the steam-jet is far inferior to the furnace in producing the largest amount of ventilation in deep mines; and the experiments in Norwood Colliery show that, with equal areas of fire-grate, the furnace is also superior in shallow mines (p. 85)."

Mr. Wood continues (page 93)—"With respect to the steam-jet as an *auxiliary* to the furnace, the conclusion is, that the increase of the jets over the furnace is quite inconsiderable, amounting only to 2 or 2½ per cent. That such increase is attained with a loss of power, or increase in the consumption of coal, as compared with the furnace, of nearly three to one; and taking into consideration the uncertainty of its action, and that the increase of 2 or 2½ per cent. is only obtained when the furnace is about 10 per cent. within its maximum power, and seeing likewise that when the furnace is urged to its maximum power an increase of 10 per cent. can be obtained by it, it is quite clear that the steam-jet is equally ineligible, and inefficient as an *auxiliary*, as when applied as a *substitute* for the furnace in the ventilation of coal mines.

Neath, April 29. J. Richardson, C.E.

COLLIERY VENTILATION.

Sir,—I was much pleased to see Mr. Warington Smyth, at the Society of Arts, bring his opinion in support of the value of natural ventilation. What a storm, six years since, was raised against Mr. Gibbons and myself for venturing to say a word in favour of its efficacy. The archives of creation, and the libraries of kings, were ransacked, to prove at one and the same time its antiquity and its non-existence, its constant use and its impossibility. Yet we see, on the evidence of Mr. Nicholas Wood, that Mr. Smyth states its capacity of producing a current of 10,000 to 15,000 ft. a minute—a quantity amply sufficient for ventilating such an extent of workings as should, to ensure perfect safety, be comprised within one set of air-courses, thereby proving that the furnace, with whatever danger belongs to it of firing the return air—might be *entirely dismissed*. This is surely matter for serious consideration. Of course it must be natural ventilation, and not natural no-ventilation—the light in which some persons seem to view the term: proper means must be taken to ensure that we have the first, and not the last.

Mr. Mackworth, though one of the latest-appointed inspectors, is certainly not the least able; I have been particularly pleased with his remarks on several occasions. When it is considered what an enormous ventilating power is present in shafts some hundred fathoms deep, by a very few degrees of variation in the temperature of the descending and ascending air, and that this natural power is still further increased exactly in proportion as the mine is fiery, by the greater levity imparted to the ascending column by the fiery gas, it must at once be obvious how great is the impropriety of *artificial* arrangements, which prevent this natural power from acting. Defective proportion of the channels, as in the instance cited by Mr. Mackworth, is now becoming well understood as the great deteriorating cause, and in time a great deal more will be learned on the effect of proper proportions of shafts. Certain it is that the deeper the shaft the greater the natural power, and yet it is where the shafts are deepest that the *artificial* power used is the greatest—a necessity arising from the artificial obstructions engendered by working enormous areas, and by taking no direct means to make the gas available as a natural ventilating power. There is great difficulty, sometimes impossibility, in altering the plans of collieries laid out defectively in the first instance, but the whole course of attention seems going in the right direction. The size of working sections under one ventilation is being reduced, and complication diminished; one improvement always making way for another, and when these have been moderately accomplished minds will be set free to be led on to others yet more important. David Mushet.

April 29.

THE GREAT WESTERN COAL COMPANY.

Sir,—When we are shown the portrait of an "old familiar friend," there is a strong natural impulse to criticise the lineaments, and compare them with the original well-known features. I did this, at least internally, on reading "the reports" of the East Dean Deep Mining Association, advertised in your columns; but were I even to detect any variation from faithful portraiture, I should, by expressing it, be liable to the same suspicion of partiality with which the opposite statements of projectors of companies, as parties interested, are always, also, received. As proprietor in the best colliery of the vein of coal so reported on, I should be subject, were I to slight any golden feature in the prospectus, to be charged with private motives—fear of competition, for instance; and that my object was to prevent such a wealthy adventure from absorbing the market, for the market for coal, no way different from every other commodity, depends upon the demand as well as on the supply, and I fully recognise this truth, although it does not always enter into the calculations of colliery companies. I must, therefore, abstain from dissecting productions which I admit are quite equal to the best efforts of the metallic mining rhetoric, and offer no opinion whether the best or the worst situation has been selected for the sinking of shafts or of capital. The name appended to the first, or hearsay document, I certainly am surprised to read; but the only point on which I may be entitled to speak without prejudice is a mere geological fact, which Mr. Frank Foster has learned by seeing Sir Henry De la Beche—viz, that the measures in the centre of the forest are flatter than was anticipated. This is incorrect; the inclinations of the measures in the centre of the forest are precisely as flat as they were represented in the first section ever made of that cabinet coal basin, by my father, 40 years ago. On the eastern side of the basin the deep measures have been proved much flatter than was anticipated, a discovery made at the cost of sinking shafts 400 yards in depth, instead of 200 yards, as expected.

The eastern edge of the Forest basin is tilted almost vertically, as the igneists assert, by a volcanic axis of elevation north and south, of which May Hill is held to occupy the centre, with a volcano in its bottom, which it has been proposed that one of the railway adventures should perforate scientifically. In the absence of sinkings within the basin near the edge to the deep measures, a certain, or rather uncertain, depth was assumed, at which the vertical dip was supposed to relax, and gradually shade off towards the well-known flat centre. But very costly sinkings demonstrated there was no such gradual turn of the plane, but the steep dip proceeded with little variation to a depth of 200 yards more than had been assumed, giving the section of the basin more the form of a right angle with the apex truncated, instead of an obtuse angle subjected to the same operation. This does not at all affect the *centre* of the forest; it extends the flat measures to a greater distance *from* the centre than was supposed, and increases in consequence the depth of a corresponding tract of minerals. The correct reading of the reports will, therefore, be that the veins on the eastern side of the Forest lie much deeper than was anticipated, and the breadth of measures at a great inclination extends lower than was supposed. By the way, I see it is proposed to realise a profit of 4s. 7d. and a fraction per ton, on a yearly vend exceeding the whole quantity at present consumed in the market. I should have thought the natural consequence of doubling the supply would be to reduce, not to quadruple, the existing profit. How gladly would the northern gentlemen learn the secret of increasing price by increasing supply. The celebrated cause—Small, Spears, and Taylor, *v.* Atwood, or "folly *versus* fraud"—as characterised by Lord Brougham in his final judgment, originated in "a report."

April 19. David Mushet.

NORTON'S PERCUSSION CARTRIDGES FOR BLASTING.

Sir,—I take the liberty of forwarding to you a specimen of my percussion cartridge for blasting the root part of large trees, which cannot be easily blasted by the usual process of tamping and with a fuze, because of the tamping not affording sufficient resistance to the explosion. By my process the tedious and inefficient operation of tamping is done away with, the iron rammer exploding the percussion cap or caps by the momentum of the wooden block that falls on its head like a pile-driver. The iron rammer fits the hole bored in the root air-tight, the hole made by the auger being round; but in blasting rocks the baked clay plug, to act as tamping is required, because the hole in the rock, made by the jumper, is more angular than round. This cartridge acts like my rifle percussion shell, the iron bottom of which, on its entering a block of timber, performs the duty of tamping, and the explosion acts either forward or laterally, in obedience to the construction of the shell. In New Holland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America, the roots of trees are the great impediments to agriculture. The immense forests on the banks of the Amazon, preventing the circulation of air, generate fever of the most malignant kind, the trunks of the trees would well remunerate the cutting, and the roots could easily be removed by the use of the cartridge. Before dropping the cartridge into the hole in the block, a plug of iron, about an inch in length, is first dropped in, the percussion cap rests on that, and the blow from the suspended block of wood, falling on the head of the iron rammer, is sure to cause the explosion of the cartridge. A light portable triangle to suspend the block from can easily be used in a forest. I have not the least doubt but that the process of blasting could efficiently be used in removing large blocks of ice, that impede the passage of ships in the Arctic seas. J. Norton.

Victoria Hotel, Cork, April 28.

COAL CONSUMPTION OF THE "ERICSSON."

Sir,—I wish Mr. Morshead would read my letters with due attention; he would not then persist in such absurd misrepresentations of their contents. Where can he find any calculation of *mine* as to the coal consumed by the caloric engine? As to the disadvantages he enumerates of high-pressure steam, if he *really wishes to learn* how Craddock has obviated them, he must do as I and others have done—*see* the practical details.

April 26. David Mushet.

THE RELATIVE ABSTRACT ADVANTAGES OF AIR AND WATER, AS ABSORBENTS OF HEAT, TO PRODUCE MOTIVE-POWER.

Sir,—I agree with your correspondent, Mr. Morshead, when he implies, as he does in the *Mining Journal* of the 23d of April, that it is essential to success in human undertakings that they be based upon sound theoretical principles; but when he says that theoretically air is better than water as an absorbent of heat for the purpose of producing motive-power, I for one must say I differ from him; and I go so far as to say that it is a proposition that cannot, on a review of all the well-known properties of the two substances, be fairly sustained. In support of my views, I have given below what, I trust, will be considered a simple and fair view of the case. I have taken 1 lb. weight of steam as the unit of comparision, and have assumed the air to be doubled in pressure, or to have a working pressure of 15 lbs., and a temperature of 550° imparted to it. The power required to force so large a volume of air as one-half into the receiver against such pressure is then deducted from it, and the residue is the abstract amount of motive force the air contains. The quantity of heat the air requires is then nearly three times that which the 1 lb. of steam contains, and yet it is only equal to the same motive effect as the steam when generated under a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and a temperature of but 384°.

A pound weight of steam generated under 200 lbs. on the square inch, has in its expansive force, if expanded down to between 3 and 4 lbs. on the inch, motive force equal to 69,576 lbs. raised through 64 in. If air at the density of the atmosphere be used at a temperature equal to give it an increased force in the receiver of 15 lbs., whilst its density remains that of the atmosphere, it will be found that to force the half volume of cold air into the receiver against the resisting force of 15 lbs. will cause an absorbtion of 6 lbs. out of the 15 lbs., leaving a surplus of but 9 lbs. It is, therefore, quite useless to pay any further attention but to this 9 lbs., which we will suppose is effective in the Ericsson engine for moving it and its load, the air then required to represent a power equal to 69,576 lbs. raised through 64 in. is by weight 21½ lbs. The quantity of heat, 21½ lbs. of air, must have imparted to it to double its pressure, or give it, as before explained, a pressure of 15 lbs. above that of the atmosphere, will be seen by referring to the specific heat of air and water, which is as ·2669 to 1·000: from this it is obvious that the same absolute quantity of heat that raised the 1 lb. water 1150° will raise 7 lbs. 14 ozs. of air to 550° including the temperature of the atmosphere, and give it double pressure, the density being the same as before explained. If, therefore, the whole quantity of heat, which in the 1 lb. of steam represents a force of 69,576 lbs. lifted 64 in. be absorbed by the 7 lbs. 14 ozs. of air, and that it require 21½ lbs. of air, heated to 550, on the principle of the Ericsson engine, to represent 69,576 lbs. lifted 64 in.: if we now suppose 8 lbs. of water converted into steam by 1 lb. of coal, the air requires 5·46 ozs. of coal, and the steam only 2 ozs. of coal, for the same abstract effect.

But we shall be reminded of the regenerator as a means of turning the balance of cost in favour of the hot air; let us, therefore, see how the matter stands, when all fair allowance is made for the heat that can be thus caught up and returned. And here I shall take the most favourable representation that has been made in favour of Ericsson, which is that only 30 per cent. is lost by radiation and conduction from cylinders, piston-rods, pipes, and other hot surfaces. Now, for argument sake, I will grant that this is all the loss occasioned, except in one little particular, which seems to be overlooked by all parties: it is said that the net work of wire is perfect in absorbing the heat from the used up air, and returning such heat again to the cold air on its way to the receiver. For argument sake again, I will admit this also; but there is one little matter that I will not admit, and that is that even this wire net work can catch up latent heat; I allude to that portion of heat which, on the air expanding from the 30 lbs. absolute to the same pressure as the atmosphere, becomes latent: this quantity will be about 40°, or nearly 8 per cent.

I shall, for argument sake, grant that this 38 per cent. is all the fresh supply of heat required on the hot-air system, after the engine is once set going, and that the network of wire catches up and returns all the rest produced by the 5·46 ounces of coal required to start with; but, after all, it will be found that this 38 per cent is more than will supply the whole force afresh every time with water or steam as the absorbent. But further, before a sound practical conclusion can be arrived at of the relative merits of steam and air as combined with heat, we must ask ourselves what it is that will limit economy in the use of steam; and to this I reply, as I have done before, that it is not the pressure at which steam can be with safety generated, and practically used, but it is the temperature that will limit and obstruct the practical man in his efforts to extend the economy of steam; but before even that limit is attained an almost incredible improvement will be effected upon the present mode of using steam for marine purposes. That the *Ericsson* should surpass the present mode in economy, I should think would surprise no one who has given much attention to the subject; but if it should, that will leave untouched the real relative merits of steam and air for such purpose.

An objection to hot air is, that it starts where the economy of the steam-engine will at some distant day stop—namely, at such a high temperature as to render it very doubtful if that one objection will not prove fatal to the plan. Now, before we get to the temperature in the steam-engine at which the Ericsson engine starts, we shall have steam at upwards of 1000 lbs. on the square inch: I will leave others to infer how much of the 28 per cent. will be required with steam generated under such pressure, and used expansively, also what chance the hot air system will have with it, and what proportion the engine will bear for a given power? I fear I shall shock the nerves of some by mentioning 1000 lbs.; but is it? or is it not? a fact, that the surface multiplied into the pressure is the true measure of strain. I have asked this question many times, and no one gives me an answer, thereby admitting what they must know to be true—namely, that the surface has quite as much to do with boiler explosions as the pressure: then let us diminish the surface as we increase the pressure, and the strain remains the same. I am not here proposing 1000 lbs., but I am pointing to the fact, that the practical difficulties are much less with steam, even at that pressure, than air at 550° temperature. T. Craddock.

April 26.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM.

Sir,—Writing hurriedly, I omitted, when replying to Mr. Morshead, to give him the full credit I ought to have done for his candid acknowledgment of the value of high-pressure steam. He will not find many engineers (see Mr. Nasmyth, for instance) to join him in this candour, at least where Mr. Craddock is concerned; and it is because the public has been kept in the dark that I take the course which is objected to, of publicly enumerating its advantages. When his engines were examined on behalf of the Australian Mail Packet Company, and favourably reported on, their adoption was set aside by the chairman and the engineer—not for any deficiency in the details, which those individuals had not examined, but solely upon the abstract question that they worked with *high-pressure steam*. So also at the Great Exhibition. I have a letter from one of the executive committee (and a mean-spirited affair it is) to a gentleman who had made some application on Mr. Craddock's behalf, the tendency of which is to represent that his injuries were unimportant, because the invention had the *wild basis* of using *high-pressure steam*. It was even so contrived as to leave the impression upon an uninitiated mind that steam was refused to work his engine, in deference to the popular prejudice against high-pressure steam, although, in fact, he required nothing more than steam at the same pressure which was supplied to others; and the letter contains a sneer at the *small size* of the engine for which steam was asked—a most dignified course, when it is remembered that the *space had been refused* for a moderately large one. But Mr. Morshead must not run away with the idea, which his expression seems to convey, that Craddock's economy is based on the use of steam at 300 lbs. or 400 lbs. pressure, no such pressure being actually in use. Such a proposal would furnish some shadow of excuse for opposition. The fact is quite otherwise. In his lectures, in all his publications, in his paper before the Birmingham Mechanical Engineers, he asks for no higher pressure than 100 lbs. per inch—a much lower tension than is constantly present in the fearfully dangerous boilers of locomotives. At this very low pressure—for so it is, in fact, in his boilers—he showed, as I have done, following the steps of his calculations, that the saving of fuel would be 80 per cent. on the present marine applications of steam-power. That the engineer who exhibited locomotive boilers for a *nominal* pressure of 120 lbs. should have rejected safer boilers at 100 lbs. is, I think, a most fortunate circumstance for Mr. Craddock, however differently it was intended; because if his engines had been fitted to the ships of the Australian Mail Company all the subsequent mishaps, even to the leakage of the vessels, would have been laid at his door. He must be, therefore, congratulated on the escape; and even grievous as was the act of refusing him the privileges of the Great Exhibition, "in deference to popular prejudice," there may arise a precious jewel even out of this adversity, if the desperate acts resorted to shall eventually prove the desperate value set upon his works, and the desperate necessity which was felt for crushing them.—David Mushet: *April* 28.

P.S.—Any person really desiring information on Mr. Craddock's practical originalities, will find a detailed account, with excellent plates, in the *Mechanics' Magazine* for 1847, beginning July 31.

SMOKE NUISANCE—ITS EXTERMINATION PRACTICABLE.

Sir,—My communication in your Journal of the 23d ultimo, having brought me several flattering notices from various quarters, I am induced to offer you this continuation of the subject; and I trust my so doing may be a benefit to your correspondent of last Saturday, whose intellectual horizon seems to be both equally limited and obfuscated, so far as regards the science of combustion. I have hitherto treated this subject generally and comprehensively; I shall now go into detail, and trace the progress of invention in this particular department, to see whether it is barren of information, whether it has been sufficiently made the subject of experiment, and whether the result is favourable or unfavourable to the discovery of *a plan* of smoke prevention. Smoke burning may fairly be said to date from the period of Watt's gigantic improvements, or rather invention, of the steam-engine. His patent of 1785, was for "causing the smoke or flame of the fresh fuel to pass, together with a current of fresh air, through, over, or among fuel which has ceased to smoke, or which is converted into coke." Let us not irreverently allude to the labours of so original a mind, after a lapse of three-quarters of a century. What was the science of chemistry then, compared to what chemistry is now? Comparing the then imperfect knowledge of combustion, and considering the multifarious occupations of the great engineer's mind, it is remarkable that he should have been so near the truth as he was, in this early attempt to define the conditions requisite for the perfect combustion of fuel in engine furnaces. As every successful invention raises up a host of large and small imitators, who, as imitators seem ever destined to do, exaggerate errors and diminish excellencies (whether employed on art or on "smoke burning"), we need not be surprised that *his* followers tortured *smoke*, by the aid of every conceivable contrivance of grates, bearers, bars, bridges, and boilers to "burn smoke;" some few only being redeemed by a reasonable admission of atmospheric air.

Passing over the exploded plans of Coombs in 1813, and Wakefield in 1820, we arrive, in 1834, at a period long and actively occupied by one of the most inveterate and indefatigable of smoke burners, in John Chanter, himself a patentee, and a proprietor of others' patents, whose furnaces sprang up and disappeared as by a magic wand. He must have erected some thousands of furnaces, yet few, indeed if any, could now be found. I have so entirely lost sight of them myself, that I was much amused at the rude imitation of a Chanter's furnace engraved in your Journals of the 16th and 30th ult., the reputed invention of Mr. John Lee Stevens. Chanter's furnaces, with all their glaring defects, had the advantage of more space on the lower bars, with a framework in front, and an appropriate door therein to keep out an excess of air. He was also very particular to have the air "heated by iron plates;" and I have seen the very brick-work fused. His certificates enlisted the nobility, and the highest and humblest concerns in business, some not sticking at 10 or 20 per cent. saving, but positively declaring to "full 50 per cent. saving in fuel, and the smoke quite consumed." Following in the same tortuous track, with equal smoke burning success, if not equal notoriety, we meet with Hopkins, Prosser, and Rodda, employing inverted and smoke-burning bridges; Douglas, Losh, Drew, and Thomas Hall, with their double grates or furnaces, for either alternate firing, or reserving one fire for the smoke to pass through; Howard, with his very silly plan of a shelf between the dead-plate and boiler, on which slowly to roast or bake the coal of every fresh charge; and lastly, in this class, I would name Cheetham's fan for forcing the smoke and air to pass "through, over, or among" the coke fuel on the bars.

The hot-air principle was patented by Coad in 1835, using a coiled pipe set in the flue, or chimney, where it was made hot by the waste heat, and air forced down it into the furnace by a fan; this method, omitting the fan, was afterwards patented by Samuel Hall, his apparatus being a series of vertical pipes, communicating with separate hot-air flues, leading from the chimney to the furnace; and by Kurtz, using hollow furnace bearers and hot-air flues.

Of smoke burning grates, we have Brunton's revolving grate in 1816; also Bodmer's, and latterly Juckes's, considered to be an improvement on it. Foard's grate promotes combustion on the top of a heap of coal mechanically forced up the centre of the furnace; and Von Ruthen's is an undulating fire-grate, the surface presenting in a cross section a series of rising and falling bars, showing the two sides of a triangle. Afterwards appeared Kymer, Hadden, Grist, and other furnace patentees. A peculiar mode of feeding the furnace with coal from a hopper, known as Stanley's apparatus, has been in very extensive use. Small coal can be used, and it is thrown evenly and continuously, like a shower of hail, all over the furnace. When heavy firing is required, it is notable as the vilest of smoke producers, as also for the regularity with which it generates the ebon cloud.

Perhaps the most singular attempt to get rid of smoke was that patented by John Bourne; the coal to be placed in retorts, the gas to be burnt by the red hot coke, and the coke from the retorts to afford the needful fuel for that purpose. Those ancient elements "fire" and "air" having been thus variously combined to burn smoke, we need not wonder at "water" being also pressed into the service. Ivison, and likewise Chappé, have attempted this by introducing steam from the boiler, through a small tube in front of the furnace, over the fuel. But, before their use of water in the form of vapour, Jeffrey, of Bristol, invented a double flue, like an inverted Ω, one leg representing a smoke flue, the other showering water from a cullender at top, which carried along with it the smoke, and created a draught; a plan afterwards modified by Hedley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

I have thus given as briefly as possible, a summary of the most conspicuous mechanical contrivances which have been constructed without reference to the chemical requirements of perfect combustion; the ruling principle seeming to have been a desire to *compel* the smoke to be burnt, steamed, or drowned. The inventors appear all to have looked upon *smoke* as the inevitable consequence of burning bituminous coal, and attention was, therefore, always directed *only* to the smoke. During the infancy of chemical science, such a view of the matter is quite conceivable; it presents no feature to excite our astonishment. But what chemistry was from the days of Black to the time of Sir Humphry Davy, and what the same science dates in discoveries from the first dawn of his brilliant genius to the present, leaves no reason to charge with dogmatism the man who dares to censure the ignoble schemes of the great mass of modern pretenders to plans for abating a public nuisance, the very first principles of which have never entered their understanding. Are we never to rise from this wretched stupor of ignorance? Are we to be inundated year after year with puerile smoke-burning projects, in spite of failure upon failure, remonstrance upon remonstrance, and, as it were, in contempt of all the revelations of chemistry? Are the scientific opinions of Davy, Faraday, Brande, Ure, Reid, Graham, Kane, Williams, to be set at naught? and is the vital part of the steam-engine to be perpetually consigned to ignorant pretending experimentalists?

Smoke in our great cities, and in our crowded manufacturing towns and rural districts, is an intolerable, a crying evil. There are inventions enough, but factory furnaces continue vomiting forth their fuliginous filth. Local Acts exist for the suppression of the nuisance, but black smoke defies magisterial interference. Can our manufactories be stopped merely for the sake of coal smoke? No. Would the heaviest penalties that the law can inflict operate to close our manufactories? No. It would soon be found that the most simple cure could be purchased by merely raising the fireman's wages, and fining him for allowing an undue escape of smoke; and, independent of the fireman, chemical and mechanical aids offer infallible remedies.

But I digress, and must proceed to notice furnaces involving the chemical principle. In 1816 Gregson, and in 1820 Parkes, adopted split, or double bridges, having valves to cut off or admit air. Both plans answered admirably. In 1841, Mr. C. Wye Williams published a treatise on "The Combustion of Coal and the Prevention of Smoke, chemically and practically considered," being the first part of a work which, I believe, will shortly be completed. Mr. Williams, as the Managing Director of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and, I might add, as a pupil of the father of the atomic theory, possesses, practically and chemically, advantages which render his writings extremely valuable to practical engineers. This, I believe, is beginning to be felt and understood, if we may judge by the enlightened manner in which we find combustion now treated in conversation with our most intelligent mechanics. Mr. Williams practically carried out the principle developed in his trea-

* This experiment was made when the natural ventilation was 117,908 cubic feet, with a temperature of 73°, and the per centages are calculated accordingly.

tise, in his invention of the Argand furnace, which has obtained a world-wide celebrity, and which I have already broadly described.

Williams's furnace, like Watt's original patent, has raised up many imitators. Samuel Hall was early in the field as a competitor, and under his patent, claims a right "to the use of hot air, for the purpose of consuming smoke;" limiting himself to its "introduction at the front of the furnace." The imitation consisted in dividing the air so admitted into smaller streams than had usually been attempted, but yet considerably larger than was recommended by Mr. Williams. Each plan had its share of merit, and each party was anxious to effect the intended object with certainty, combined with economy. If Hall failed of success, it was from no want of exertion on his part; if blame must be attached anywhere, it falls heavily on Nature herself, for she is as stubborn as she is submissive, according as she is improperly or properly treated. Prichard, Billingsley, and others, have followed in the same track; and the applicability of the principle to the furnaces of locomotives has been made the subject of patents by Dewrance, and latterly by M'Connell. Juckes's, as well as Carter's furnaces, were discussed in my previous letter.

We have now certainly got the right principle. All our furnace mechanism must be made subservient to a chemical law. Air must be supplied to the fuel; air must be supplied to the gases; and that air, to have as much atmospherical oxygen as possible in every cubic foot, must be supplied as cool as circumstances will allow. Here the oxygen is the very supporter of the combustion; and by as much as we diminish the dose of it, by so much do we commit a serious error.—Henry Dircks, Engineer.

Moorgate-street, May 3.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD REDESDALE.

My Lord,—My attention has been called to the last three numbers of that highly valuable and respectable work, the *Mining Journal*, and I am much gratified to find that the abominable smoke nuisance is therein brought again before the public. The principles of the combustion of the gaseous as well as the solid parts of coal are so simple, that it is a disgrace to this scientific country, and to the spirited proprietors of furnaces such as those used for steam-engines, breweries, distilleries, &c., that more opaque smoke should issue from fires of the most bituminous coal than from those of coke, for certainly there is not the slightest necessity that such should be the case. It has been generally understood that your lordship would, from philanthropic motives, bring in a bill this session of Parliament to compel the consumption of that intolerable nuisance—smoke. The very notice of your lordship to that effect will, like magic, do away with one-half the opaque smoke now made in this country, especially of that in the metropolis, and the passing of your lordship's bill will do away with the other half of it; and I can without fear assert that Lord Redesdale's Smoke Consuming Bill will be hailed as a great boon, not only to the present but to future generations.—Scientia: 16, *Chadwell-street, Pentonville, May 5.*

MINING AND THE SMELTERS.

Sir,—In perusing your Journal yesterday, I met with the following passage:—"The general tone of the (mining) market has been better this week, upon the expectation that the *smelters* will not lower the standard much below 130*l.* at present." Now, certainly this is very humiliating, that the smelters alone should have the power of ordering the price of the miners' produce, without a voice of the seller. Yet it is not more humiliating than true. Would any other interest in the kingdom submit to such a state of things? far from it: they are not such a set of fools. They would speedily pack up their wares, and wait for a more convenient season. For thus lording and tyrannising over us the smelters get no small share of abuse and liberal epithets; but what is the use of that? Most men in their position, I believe, would mind their own interests, and endeavour to make their profits as large as possible, at the expense of the producer, or anybody else. The only proper plan of proceeding with them, is to deprive the tyrant of his power; for so long as men are allowed to possess unlimited power, they will continue to tyranise over the rest of mankind. Now, I find that at ticketing days the representatives of the copper lords hold secret conclave before meeting the miners, for the purpose of arranging the several parcels among them, the prices, &c. Now, what in common sense could hinder the miners from meeting at precisely the same time, to calculate the average quality of the ores for sale, and determining the lowest standard at which it might be sold, giving the smelters liberty to offer above the fixed standard of the day if they chose, but not letting them have the ores below it. Surely the miners could withstand the smelters, if they demur. it will not do, however, to stop here; but let the mining interest take more decisive measures, go to work in earnest, and establish works for smelting their own ores. It may be said that the enemy would, by lowering the price of fine copper, outdo us again; but they should be deprived of the power for doing this, simply by being kept from getting supplies of ore without paying the full value for it. I do not imagine they will cherish the idea of driving a losing trade to any extent, for the vain hope of establishing an unjustifiable monopoly in these enlightened days; for the down-trodden will no longer suffer it. The mining world will soon be aroused, as well as the manufacturers. Active brains are now in operation, and the lordly rule of our oppressors is destined soon to come to an end. I offer these crude ideas, hoping they will be elucidated by abler heads.—W. Tregay: *Lostwithiel, May 2.*

MINING IN SPAIN—THE ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—You have inserted in your Journal several articles containing severe comments on the Spanish purchasers of the mines of the Old Asturian Mining Company. My double capacity of authorised representative of the English trustees of this company, and Chief Engineer of the Mines and Forges of Mieres, renders it incumbent on me to protest against the aspersions of which your paper has been the vehicle. A succinct statement of facts will, I trust, convince you that the Spanish purchasers of the property of the Asturian Mining Company have with scrupulous fidelity fulfilled the engagements into which they entered; that, thanks to them, the property of the old shareholders has been saved from impending ruin; and that, lastly, by their capital and their prudent management, they have imparted a great value to a concern which was nearly brought to ruin by the errors and malversations of the former managers. A considerable capital was sunk in the operations of the Asturian Mining Company; but purchases of mines under injurious conditions, badly-constructed buildings, insufficient and inferior tools, the use of ill-chosen minerals, and a succession of disastrous workings, had jeopardised that capital. Notwithstanding innumerable and costly attempts, saleable iron had not been produced at Mieres; the works had never been in regular order; and the operations, which had absorbed enormous sums, ought rather to be characterised as a series of experiments without method, than as the natural development of a great industrial establishment. Thus the reputation of the factory of Mieres was destroyed; its iron remained unsaleable in the hands of the agents; nor could it be realised until after a long time, and at a loss of 50 per cent.

Other circumstances, too, threatened the existence of the Asturian Mining Company. A law of the Cortes of the 28th January, 1848, imposed certain conditions on all share companies; and all such companies not conforming to those conditions within a given time were to be wound up. This new law was attributable to serious abuses, originating in the numerous illegally formed share companies that sprung up in 1846 and 1847—the deplorable consequences of which had caused loud complaints. The enactments of a law of public importance, normally voted by the great powers of a constitutional state, could by ignorance and bad faith alone be ascribed to a purpose of forcing the sale at a low price, whose credit and value were declining or gone. In conformity with the tenor of this law, a Royal Decree, in 1849, dissolved the Asturian Mining Company.

What at that moment was the situation of this company? The works commenced were stopped, the establishment at Mieres was unfinished, the company was burdened with a debt of 20,000*l.*, the property and persons of the shareholders, all individually responsible, were endangered; and the shares, upon which 15*l.* had been paid up, were not to be sold at 2*l.*

In this state of things a contract was entered into in June, 1850, under the auspices of M. J. de Grimaldi, Spanish Consul General at Paris, between the trustees of the Asturian Mining Company and M. Leon Lillo. The contract sanctioned by three general meetings of the shareholders bound Mr. Lillo—1. To pay down at certain intervals 20,000*l.*, to be applied to the discharge of the debts of the company.—2. To expend upon the development of the mines and works a further sum of 15,000*l.*—3. After the complete delivery of the mines, works, and property to be transferred to him, to form a new share company, the capital of which should be represented by 16,000 shares,—8000 for the shareholders of the Asturian Mining Company, the remaining 8000 for M. Lillo, but of these 3500 to be preference shares.

The shareholders of the Asturian Mining Company are aware that the agents of the company opposed the fulfilment of this contract—that, to compel these persons to deliver up possession of the things sold, it was necessary to have recourse to the Spanish tribunals, and that possession was not obtained until after a long and expensive legal process. They know besides that, through a most culpable connivance of the English manager with one of their Spanish agents, several important concessions of coal mines have been by the latter persons denounced as forfeited—that, in consequence, another process, still pending, has been instituted, and that these manœuvres have debarred M. Lillo from the full possession of the mines ceded to him.

Notwithstanding the incomplete performance of the contract, and in spite of all these obstacles, M. Lillo, on his part, has fulfilled his engagements with scrupulous exactness. He has paid into the hands of the trustees the 20,000*l.* which he was to pay. He has, with the most liberal spirit, entered into arrangements for the payment of the costs of the legal process, and for the indemnifications which the opposition of the company's agents, and the injurious consequences resulting therefrom, entitle him to claim from the trustees. On the other hand, the sum applied by M. Lillo to the development of the works has much exceeded the stipulated 15,000*l.* The establishment has been entirely remodelled. New openings into the mines have been commenced, and new concessions have been applied for. The produce of the forges of Mieres, lately in so bad repute, has become an article of constant demand, and is ranked as first-class iron. Thus, thanks to an intelligent and zealous management, the success of the forges of Mieres is now assured, and the expectation of large profits justified. The process still pending for the mines so unjustly disputed has alone, up to the present time, prevented the formation of the new company, as well as the delivery of the new scrip to the shareholders of the old company; and to put an end to the odious calumnies that have been levelled against them, the capitalists whom M. Lillo represents have determined to proceed immediately to the formation of the new company.

Your sense of justice, Sir, will, I am confident, secure for this letter the earliest possible insertion in your paper. Those in whose defence I write are foreigners, and, therefore, should at least be treated with strict impartiality by the English journalists.

Paris, April 29. Adolphus Paillette.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WHEAL UNITY.

Sir,—I do not wish to prolong the controversy on the above subject, but as Mr. Chambers, in his last letter, asks me upon what authority I ventured to alter the intent and meaning of the special meeting, and to omit certain minutes as to the election of a member of committee from the proceedings, any one might suppose that I had actually done so. Mr. Chambers verifies the old adage—"Stir a puddle, and it is as deep as a well." My answer to Mr. Chambers is—

1. At the meeting at which Mr. Chambers alleges that a gentleman was elected on the committee, it was impossible to record what took place, and chiefly through the incapacity of Mr. Chambers to preside over a meeting, his temper being utterly beyond his control, and a source of annoyance, as I am informed, to many other committees besides the committe of Wheal Unity.

2. At the subsequent meeting, this matter, as to whether a gentleman was elected on the committee was mooted, and the unanimous opinion then expressed was, that nothing of the kind could be recognised, on account of the confusion of the meeting.

3. I have the authority of the gentleman in question for stating, that on no consideration would he consent to act upon any committee with such an impracticable man as Mr. Chambers, and that he consented to be put in nomination only upon the understanding that Mr. Chambers had retired. He refrains from following the course which Mr. Chambers has adopted, because he is unwilling to bring matters before the ublic which should be confined exclusively to the shareholders.

4. If these proceedings were omitted, why did Mr. Chambers attach his signature to the minutes, in verification of their accuracy?

5. As to altering the intent of the special meeting, I am in no wise answerable for this matter—it rests with the shareholders themselves.—R. Smith: *May 4.*

Meetings of Mining Companies.

DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The ninth annual general meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, at the offices, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, and was very numerously attended.

W. A. Thomas, Esq. (chairman of the board of directors), in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business, the following report was read:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, in requesting the shareholders to adopt their ninth annual balance-sheet, beg to congratulate them on the satisfactory result of the past year's operations. The great feature of interest is unquestionably the divided profits, amounting to nearly 50,000*l.* There are, however, many other items, which show not only the past but the probable future prosperity of the concern, which must be apparent to those who will take the trouble to examine into the particulars of the accounts. The mines' cost will necessarily appear to have increased from the larger return of ore, exceeding that of last year by 1940 tons. Included in this item is the cost of the water-wheel, erected for the supply of clean water for dressing the ore, and for condensing water for the steam-engines—an invaluable acquisition, as without it it would not have been possible to have returned the quantity of ore brought to market, amounting to no less than 20,886 tons. The draft for the steam-engine at Anna Maria was taken as a liability in last year's account, and now appears as a payment in due course. The cost of timber has somewhat increased; but that for iron is considerably less, a good stock having been purchased at low prices. The water rent paid to the Duchy of Cornwall is according to agreement. With the erection of the last water-wheel a fresh valuation of the water used was taken, and is now fixed at 375*l.* per annum, for all the water which may be at any time required for the four water-wheels now in operation.

The directors regret to be obliged to report the total failure of the fishery this year, a general complaint throughout Devonshire; they trust, however, they may meet with better success in the ensuing season. The poor's-rate and local taxes being assessed upon the dues, show an increase over last year accordingly. The contribution to the various schools continues to give satisfaction to the recipients, and the directors recommend to the shareholders the resolution to be proposed for its continuance. The remaining charges are those of general occurrence.

The balance of cash and the bills receivable are larger, owing to the greater requirements of the company, and the large and profitably advantageous sale of ore in January. The second part of the balance-sheet, that of liabilities and assets, shows an increase over that of last year of 31,138*l.* 14s. 1d. The valuation has been made on the same principle as formerly—that is to say, at the prices of the day—making due allowance for wear, tear, and depreciation. The advance in the price of copper at the close of last year has given a result highly satisfactory to the miner; every exertion has been made to return the poorer ores, which would not be remunerative at lower prices. The recent sudden and unexpected decline has, however, damped the hopes which had been raised, that the price of ore would continue to counterbalance the higher rate of wages consequent on the great demand for good miners. By comparison with last year's account, it will be found that, notwithstanding the average per centage of metal in the ore has been 1¼ per cent. less, owing to the introduction of large quantities of poor ores, and not to any deterioration of quality of the bulk of the ores, the price realised per ton of ore has been higher by 16s. 4d. per ton, or, in other words, our sales have averaged 16s. 7¼d. per unit against 12s. 11¾d. per unit realised the previous year. The "gettings" of the men have exceeded that of last year, which subject is referred to in Capt. James Richards's report, and the tabular statements, compiled as usual for the information of those shareholders who wish to examine more minutely the statistics of the company.

The combined advantages derived from the supply of clean water, and the effective operation of the ore-dressing machinery erected last year, have justified the extension of the latter works, in order to work both by night and by day, so as to make, if possible, some impression on the heap of "halvans" which continue to accumulate in proportion to the large quantity of ore returned from the mines.

The foundry has proved itself a valuable and useful appendage, not only as the means of repairing on the spot any accident which might occur to the machinery and works on the mines, but also as it regards its profitable results. The particulars of articles supplied therefrom are laid upon the table. The contract for the carriage of ore and materials has been renewed for three years, from November last, on still more favourable terms, which will effect a saving to the company of at least 1000*l.* per annum. There is cause for much disappointment in the slow progress made in the erection of cottages for the miners; 20 only are finished, whereas 100 would hardly supply the wants of the mining population. The directors trust, however, that the expectations they were led to entertain will be shortly carried out. The house for the resident director will be habitable in the course of the present month, the judicious site and substantial building of which will, no doubt, render it at all times a saleable property. The directors have the pleasure to refer the shareholders to the general report of the mines, drawn up by Capt. James Richards, which exhibits the satisfactory position of the property, no greater proof of which is the fact of an increase of "reserves of ore" over last year of 4823 tons.

The directors whose services terminate this day beg to offer themselves for re-election. The appointment of auditors remains with the shareholders, Mr. Joseph D. Browne and Mr. M. H. Williams being willing to accept the office if appointed.

Part I.—*Balance-sheet of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, from March* 1, 1852, *to March* 1, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last account			£ 20,114 1 1
Carriage of ores outstanding per last account, since received			870 14 1
Sales of copper ores sampled from Jan. to Dec., 1852, both months inclusive:—20,886 tons 14 cwts. 3 qrs., realising	£138,728 5 9		
Carriage of the same	£8928 19 9		
Deduct amount outstanding, March 1 881 9 7	= 8,047 10 2	=	146,775 15 11
Sale of 418 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. mundic ores			450 14 11
Fees on transfers of shares and certificates			13 0 0
Interest on Exchequer Bills			110 8 8
Interest on money lent			35 13 8
Income-tax deducted from dues on ores			319 16 9
Total			£168,690 5 1

EXPENDITURE.

Mines' cost, from January to December, 1852, both months inclusive.			£ 68,268 17 4
Dues on ores, sold from Jan. to Dec., 1852, both months inclusive			10,966 8 5
Balance of steam-engine erected at Wheal Anna Maria			300 0 0
Timber imported for use of the mines			4,424 15 11
Iron purchased for use of the mines			913 11 11
Water rent: one year to Christmas, 1852			212 14 2
Expenses of the Tamar fishery			55 19 2
Paid on account of the house building at Beercause			2,600 0 0
Poor's-rate and other taxes at Tavistock			1,197 3 6
Income-tax: one year to Michaelmas, 1852			1,181 14 1
Sum voted for education of miners' children, May 3, 1852			100 0 0
Salary of the managing director at Tavistock, 1 year, to Dec. 31, 1852			600 0 0
Expenses in London—viz., salaries of the secretary and clerk, rent of offices, stationery, postages, printing reports, receipt stamps for dividends, &c.	£728 15 2		
Compensation to directors and auditors, one year	442 0 0	=	1,170 15 2
Dividends paid, 48*l.* 10s. per share, on 1024 shares			49,584 0 0
Balance—viz., cash at the bankers in London	£2020 5 3		
cash and stamps in the office	32 18 8		
money at interest on call	9000 0 0		
cash at Tavistock	200 0 0		
bill receivable	13546 1 6	=	26,799 5 5
Total			£168,690 5 1

PART II.—LIABILITIES.

Shareholders' capital			£1,024 0 0
Mines' cost for January, 1853, including merchants' bills			8,146 3 10
Mines' cost for February, 1853, including merchants' bills			8,287 12 10
Dues on copper ores, as follow:—			
Sold 20th January, 1853	£1181 17 11		
Sold 17th February, 1853	1421 18 10		
Sold 17th March, 1853, estimated at	1332 0 9	=	3,935 16 9
Drafts for iron purchased, due as follows:—			
25th July, 1853	487 17 0		
17th August, 1853	675 4 7	=	1,163 1 7
Income-tax, half-year to 25th March, 1853			601 17 9
Water-rent to 25th March, 1853			218 15 0
Balance due on account of the house building at Beercause			900 0 0
Salaries, rent of offices, &c.			450 0 0
Balance carried down			115,767 10 0
Total			£136,494 17 9

ASSETS.

	Surface.	Underground.	Total.	
Wheal Maria	£6,027 6 9	£657 0 0	£6,684 6 9	
" Fanny	2,273 12 6	1141 5 0	3,414 17 6	
" Anna Maria	9,954 14 6	2331 6 0	12,286 0 6	
" Josiah	11,266 4 8	2962 4 0	14,228 8 8	
" Emma	2,753 1 0	859 16 0	3,612 17 0	
" Thomas	662 16 0	422 12 0	1,085 8 0	
South lode	727 0 0	145 4 0	872 4 0	
Wheal Frementor			921 15 0	= £43,105 17 5
Sundries in store:—viz., Brass, steel, nails, iron, oil, rope, &c., and timber on the quays				4,921 0 0
Copper ores sold 17th February, 1853, 2205 t. 4 c. 2 q., and carriage			£18,249 17 10	
Copper ores sold 17th March, computed 2097 tons			16,191 10 6	
Copper ores and halvans on surface, computed 4235 tons, less dressing cost and dues			17,644 18 3	= 52,086 6 7
House building at Beercause, to cost				3,500 0 0
Office furniture in London				50 0 0
Amount outstanding for carriage of ores sold to the 31st Dec., 1852, per Part I.				881 9 7
Exchequer Bills in hand 5000*l.*—Market value 1st March, 1853				5,150 18 9
Balance per Part I.				26,799 5 5
Total				£136,494 17 9
Balance brought down				£115,767 10s.

The report on the mines (a lengthy document) was then read, as well as an estimate of the quantity of ore in reserve, amounting to 67,853 tons; the tabular statements referred to in the report were also laid on the table. The report of the directors, as also that on the mines, appeared to give great satisfaction, and the usual resolutions for receiving and adopting the same, re-electing the retiring directors and auditors, &c., having been passed, the meeting separated.

CEFN GWYN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 3, Winchester-buildings, on Wednesday,—Edward P. Walker, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Joseph (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, after which the following accounts were submitted and passed:—

Call of 1s. 6d. per share, on 4422 shares			£331 13 0
Balance against mine	£29 17 8		
Mine cost—February and March	103 17 6		
Printing, stationery, &c.	3 13 0	= 137 8 2	
Leaving balance in favour of mine			£194 4 10
Assets:—Cash in hand	£68 4 10		
Arrears of call	126 0 0	= £194 4 10	
(Of which 42*l.* 15s. was paid at the meeting.)			

The Secretary then read the following report, dated 3d of May, 1853, from Capt. S. Trevethan:—

"The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, at present rather disordered and unproductive; the lode in the same level west is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead per fm. We have not as yet commenced sinking this shaft under the 20 fm. level, but we hope to set it this day. I should also recommend the sinking of a new shaft from the surface, about 50 fms. to the west of the present shaft, on the course of the lode, as it is large and almost perpendicular, to be carried a sufficient size for engine, whim, and footway shaft; this would be the principal shaft in the mine, where communications might be made on the different lodes to meet those extended from the present shaft, and there not being any top to this shaft beyond the adit level, it makes the drawing by a windlass very expensive; to make this shaft complete to the surface it would cost upwards of 200*l.*, and for that sum a great part of the new shaft might be sunk towards the 20 fm. level. We calculate having on the surface about 20 tons of lead ore, and underground we have laid open several fms. of good ore ground, which might be stoped away at a good profit to the adventurers. I therefore would recommend a crusher, of rollers 2 ft. diameter and 14 in. long, with driving gear of wrought-iron, wheel, &c., which could be got complete for about 120*l.*; also a wheel of 24 feet diameter, 5 feet in the breast, cost about 100*l.*; this wheel would be of sufficient power to crush all the stuff that might be required to dress, and to pump the water in the new shaft to a depth of 70 fms.; and keep the small wheel now at work for the purpose of pumping the water from the old shaft, at the eastern part of the mine. Should these propositions be approved of, operations shall be commenced immediately after your answer."

Mr. Saunders expressed his approval of the captain's report, and hoped that his suggestions would be adopted, and that means for carrying them into effect would be secured forthwith.

Mr. Joseph would recommend, if they were to make a new shaft, that they engaged first-rate shaftmen from Cornwall. It was almost impossible to conceive the difficulty of procuring efficient shaftmen in Wales.

The Chairman thought it desirable that the new shaft should be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible, and if it were left to him, he should propose another call.

Mr. Joseph thought such a course unnecessary at present; they had a sufficient balance in hand for the next two months. It was in his opinion not only desirable, but indispensable, that the captain's suggestions should be carried out; for the present shaft was not calculated for a whim-shaft. To sink the new shaft to the 20 fm. level, and put up crushers and new wheel, would cost about 1000*l.*, and there would then be plant enough to carry the mine down 70 fms. The whole of the work done in the mine had been through orey ground, which had much improved in depth. The only disadvantage that had presented itself was that the ground had been rather hard. The present shaft was not adequate for all the purposes of the mine; while that proposed, which would communicate with the present shaft, would answer all purposes. After some further discussion, it was proposed that Mr. Thomas, of Carnarvon, and the manufactory at Aberystwith, should be requested to send in tenders for the erection of the proposed new machinery.—A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Vernon House, Pall Mall, on Thursday,—Charles Heneage, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, which had been adjourned for the purpose of obtaining the result of the reduction of 50 tons of auriferous gossan from the mine by Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, of the Bridgewater-works, St. Helen's, and which was produced to the meeting in the shape of a piece of pure gold, weighing 26½ ounces. The parcel of ore consisted of two sorts, the brown and the red ore; the first, when dried, weighed 23 tons 14 cwts., and yielded 7 ozs. 2 dwts. of gold, being at the rate of 6 dwts. per ton of dry ore; the red weighed dry 21 tons, and produced 28 ozs. 7 dwts. of gold, being at the rate of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton of dry ore.

The Secretary read the following report:—

In meeting the shareholders for the first time, the committee have much pleasure in being able to report most satisfactorily as to the position and prospects of the undertaking. It will be remembered that the company was formed for the production of copper mainly, but as the gossan of the locality had been proved to be auriferous, and as immense deposits existed on the Poltimore sett, a yield from this source was made an anticipated adjunct. There is now before the public a fair estimate of the average productiveness of this gossan—not from picked specimens or exceptional pieces, but from numerous experiments taken from the general mass, which had no auriferous signs. These experiments admit of no further doubt as to the presence of gold, and that in sufficient quantities to render it highly remunerative. The reduction in bulk has exceeded expectation. The cake of gold which is on the table weighs 26½ ounces, and was extracted from 20 tons of red gossan. The circular which was sent to the shareholders on the 16th last month, a transcript of which is added to this report, contains the particulars of the reduction; but it is necessary to mention here, that the red gossan, which proves an average yield of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton, is apparently an inexhaustible deposit, while the brown, from which 6 dwts. of gold were extracted, besides silver and copper, can be traced across the entire sett. There would, consequently, be no difficulty in bringing to surface the 300 tons per week, proposed to be taken by Messrs. Rawlings and Watson at 4*l.* 4s. per ton, or double this quantity; so that much more than the large profits in favour of the company mentioned by those gentlemen may be calculated upon. A question, however, of much interest here presents itself for the consideration of the shareholders—namely, whether it would not be advisable to erect reduction works on the premises, under the superintendence of Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, or others; but in the meantime, the committee have taken the necessary steps for a continuous supply of the red gossan to St. Helen's. A strong reason in favour of reduction works at the mine is the fact, that the brown gossan, which could give but a small profit by transmission to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, would return a considerable benefit if reduced on the mine. The Britannia Mining Company, whose sett adjoins the Poltimore Mine, have contracted for the erection of works for crushing and amalgamating their auriferous gossan, under the direction of Capt. W. J. Moorsom, and Mr. Mitchell. As respects the production of copper, all points likewise progress with energy and efficiency. The necessary machinery is on the ground, the wheel is nearly finished, and in about a fortnight it is anticipated the full power will be in motion to clear the shafts and levels of water. In reference to the old works generally, it is no exageration to say they are gigantic, and the natural inference to be drawn is, that they were not carried on without beneficial returns; but whether it was for copper or for gold, or both, that the ancients explored, there is not the clue to determine. There is not even tradition as to the period when these extensive operations were carried on, but there is every indication of their being the labour of Romans. Slag is found in different parts of the locality, but nothing can be extracted from it to show whether the reduction was for the precious or the baser metals. There are four engine-shafts sunk to depths of 20 and 40 fms.; 9 whim-shafts from the surface ground to the adit levels, about 30 to 40 fms. deep; 300 fms. in the eastern, and 200 fms. in the western, side of the valley have been removed in the adit level from the gossan lode, in some places in chambers of great dimensions. The copper, or Bamfylde lode, has likewise been sunk and driven on. All these different points will be explored and carefully examined so soon as the mine is clear of water. The leats, lobbies, and archings have been also executed in a manner evidently regardless of cost or labour, and the Poltimore Mine altogether presents an area of vast operations and interest. It is probably one of the largest undertakings in the kingdom. Its extent and capabilities, in fact, can only be fully understood by personal inspection, and all who visit it will return satisfied of the mineral resources of the property. An accountant has investigated the accounts of the company, and handed in a certified balance-sheet, which shows that the number of shares paid up, inclusive of those appropriated to the lessees in purchase of the sett, was 41,720, leaving a balance of 8280 shares, which the committee recommend should be offered to the public at 3*l.* per share, giving the present shareholders a priority at that price All the charges to date have been disbursed, with the exception of some for the machinery, &c., now in course of erection not exceeding 500*l.*; and the balance to the credit of the company at the bankers' is 19,754*l.* 17s. 5d.

Considering the strong probability of early profits from the resources of the mine, the committee propose to the shareholders to cancel the second of the rules and regulations, which provides for the payment of dividends from capital, until the mine should be productive, and that the next meeting should be declared special for that purpose, in pursuance of Rule 26th.

CAPT. PETER FLOYD'S REPORT.

North Molton, May 3.—According to instructions, I submit to you a report of the progress made since I have had the management of the mine. The western adit level is opened and secured 70 fathoms in length; the engine-shaft is cleared and secured, and is now ready to receive the pumps. The arms of the wheel will be put in the axle by to-morrow evening, and will be ready for the engineers to commence putting the segments and rings together by Saturday next, and expect by the end of this month to have the wheel working. A smith's shop is built, and a smith has commenced working. There are about 25 tons of gossan on the surface, and six men are now employed in procuring the required quantity to complete 100 tons. Carts are procured, and to-morrow we shall commence sending it to Barnstaple, where I have secured a shed for depositing it previous to its shipment. I am also making the necessary inquiries for procuring a vessel for its transfer to Liverpool, and expect in a few days to complete the arrangement.

The Chairman said he could only congratulate the meeting upon their favourable prospects, and he hoped upon the next occasion they should be able to give a still more satisfactory report to the shareholders. (Hear.)

Capt. Moorsom said, before the report was received he should be glad to hear from the shareholders their opinion as to the particular mode to be adopted for the working of the mines, as he presumed they would be worked both for copper and gold.

A Shareholder enquired if the gold was visible in the gossan to the naked eye?

Mr. Wilson, who attended from the firm of Rawlins and Watson, said not a particle of gold could be seen, even with a microscope.

Lord Ranelagh wished to know whether Messrs. Rawlins and Watson had any particular method of reduction. If they had 100 tons to reduce, could they produce a fair sample of the gold contained in the gossan?

Mr. Wilson said, their firm had a particular mode of reducing, and they had given a faithful account of what had been done. The problem they had to solve was not whether gold could be obtained at any expense, but whether at a profit to the shareholders. They had carried out the experiments both in red and brown gossan, and the result was before the meeting; he could not recommend the reduction of the brown gossan as a profitable speculation. The experiments were on a very large scale, and he trusted sufficient to satisfy the public as to the result.

A Shareholder enquired if large quantities of ore, similar to the 50 tons smelted, could be procured from the mine?

The Secretary said they could supply 600 tons per week, if necessary.

Mr. Duppa wished to know if Messrs. Rawlins and Watson could reduce a large quantity per week.

Mr. Wilson replied, that without interfering with their established business, their premises were sufficient to smelt 100 tons per week, which would produce 100 ounces of gold.

Lord RANELAGH said, the company intended to send, immediately, 100 tons of gossan to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, and wished to know how soon the result of the reduction could be ascertained?

Mr. WILSON said, within 10 days after the receipt of the ore, they should be able to give the result.

Capt. MOORSOM gave a full statement as to the probable expenses of reducing the ore on the mine, and showed that a very great saving would be effected; one of the first principles ought to be, if they had got a valuable commodity, to keep it in their own possession. He recommended erecting smelting premises on the mine, and as they had plenty of ore on the ground, let the smelters continue to reduce it until their own premises were ready.

Lord RANELAGH considered they were in a very fortunate position, as they could go on smelting at Messrs. Rawlings and Watson's works, whilst Capt. Moorsom was engaged erecting works at the Britannia Gold Mine, which would enable them to test their method of obtaining gold.

Mr. MITCHELL said the cost to the company for the samples reduced was 30s. per ton; but he had known ores producing only 1½ dwt. of gold and ¾ oz. silver, of the value of 10s. per ton, worked to a profit, and the method to be adopted by Captain Moorsom and himself would enable them to reduce the ore of the Britannia Mine at less than 10s. per ton.

Lord RANELAGH said he considered their cause to be clear, simple, and satisfactory. They had Messrs. Rawlings and Watson willing to reduce another 100 tons of ore, and whilst they were performing that work they would have the advantage of the works at the Britannia Mine upon a perfectly different system, and he did not think they would be justified in proposing the erection of works until those experiments were completed. He would remind the meeting that they had also a copper mine, which would be cleared in about a month or six weeks, where the workings had not been seen for 300 years. He would, therefore, suggest that the whole of the works should be prosecuted vigorously, and in about two months the shareholders should be again called together, to determine what course to pursue. (Cheers.)

It was then unanimously resolved that the reports and accounts should be received, adopted, and entered in the cost-book.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the company was be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, the directors resigned their appointments, and it would be necessary to elect a committee of management.

The late directors, were then unanimously elected the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business of the meeting, which appeared to give great satisfaction to all present.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the office, on Tuesday

H. W. SCHNEIDER, Esq., in the chair.

A favourable report was read, and resolutions passed for the payment of dividends in June and December next. After the reading of the report, the CHAIRMAN said, he was ready to answer any questions that might to put to him.

Mr. C. RICHARDSON then asked, whether the sum of 15,000*l.*, stated in the balance-sheet just read to be "lent on security," was loaned on the security of the company's own shares, as a large sum had been so loaned the previous year?

Mr. SCHNEIDER: Before answering that question, I think it my duty, as chairman, to appeal to the meeting as to the right of Mr. Richardson to appear here as a shareholder; his name is not entered in the books of the company as the proprietor of shares. He attended last year, and I did not, as I ought perhaps to have done, raise the question, but as I believe he comes this year, as last year, for the purpose of personal hostility, I shall take the opinion of the meeting on the subject.

Mr. C. RICHARDSON: Stripping the question of the imputations of personality, which I treat as they deserve, I have a very short answer to give to what I must call the chairman's unhandsome attack upon my right to be here. Knowing the party I had to deal with, I have brought shares in my pocket, which I am ready to produce, and which in a scrip company, as every one knows, is legal evidence of ownership; but besides this, it was only last year that my solicitors sent a clerk with 50 shares to this office, in order that my name might be entered in the books, and the party at the time in the office actually refused to enter them. There sits the secretary (continued Mr. Richardson, pointing to Mr. A. Godfrey), and I now challenge him to deny this.

The SECRETARY said he was not present at the time.

Mr. C. RICHARDSON: But you cannot pretend to deny the fact; and I shall, therefore, leave the shareholders to judge for themselves of the fairness and propriety of the chairman's present proceedings.

Mr. SCHNEIDER then said that, although it was true Mr. Richardson had forwarded shares, for the purpose of being entered on the office books, and the clerk had refused to enter them, as a matter of form not necessary, yet they had reason to believe that the former ownership of the shares was not changed. Mr. Schneider then again entered at some length into the question of personal hostility.—Mr. RICHARDSON commented with some severity on the conduct of the chairman; and as regarded the charge of personal hostility, he said, that it was rather too bad, when the annual meeting was the only time for shareholders to make their enquiries (for he had, hitherto, always found every impediment placed in the way of obtaining information at the office), that the moment any inconvenient question was asked, the chairman should attribute it to personal hostility; and he added, that although the shareholders present must be aware they had no power to decide upon the ownership of shares, and that any test of ownership applied to him must extend to every shareholder in the room, and to the directors also, yet seeing such a respectable assembly of parties, whom he believed to be *bonâ fide* shareholders, he had no objection to their giving an opinion on the subject, and he, therefore, called upon the chairman to take the opinion of the meeting thereon.

Mr. SCHNEIDER: I never said I should take the opinion of the meeting; I said I should appeal to the meeting.

Mr. C. RICHARDSON: It is much the same thing; and I now again call upon you to appeal to the meeting on the subject.—Mr. Schneider refusing to do so,

Mr. C. RICHARDSON then rose and said: I now repeat my question with respect to the 15,000*l.* lent on security.

Mr. SCHNEIDER: The balance-sheet being made up to 31st of Dec. in each year, the sum referred to has, since Dec. last, been re-paid.

Mr. HURRY said he was ready to meet any charges against him as a director.

Mr. C. RICHARDSON: Let bygones be bygones, Mr Hurry; I have now no wish to say anything that might be considered personally offensive.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that Mr. W. C. Jones, who retired from the board, should be re-elected.

Mr. C. RICHARDSON asked how it was that Mr. Jones, who had only become a member of the board in May last, should be the retiring director.

Mr. SCHNEIDER said that it was because Mr. Jones was elected in the place of a deceased member of the board, whose term of office, had he lived, would have expired during the present year.—The usual vote of thanks to the board was then proposed, and passed, when the meeting separated.

The matter of the German Mining Company was decided by the Lords, Justices of Appeal on Thursday; the appeal from the decision of Master Tinney being dismissed, with costs.

THE GREAT DEVON CONSOLS, EAST.—This mine is situated in the parish of Sampford Spiney, within four miles from Tavistock, Devon, and occupies an area of upwards of 800 acres. Five copper and three north and south lodes go through the sett, one of the cross lodes is the great cross-course which passed through the Devon Burra Burra. This set is bounded on the west by North Wheal Robert, and on the east by East Wheal George, and within 55 fms. of the East Wheal George engine-shaft; and as all the shoots of ore dip west, they will be met with in the Great Devon East, at 50 or 60 fms. deep; another lode is now laid open, and at the depth of only 10 feet from surface, is producing such extraordinary fine stones of copper ore, that there is not the least doubt of its eventually making a lasting and dividend-paying mine. Old Huckworthy Bridge lode also traverses through this sett, whence large quantities of copper ore have been returned. An adit has been driven on another lode, only 3 fms. below the river: 14 tons of copper ore were sold, at 14*l.* 14*s.* per ton. Many other lodes pass through this sett, but not sufficient has been done on them to enable me to speak to their size and character. Three samples of copper ore have been assayed by Mr. Jenkin, of Callington, which brought the high produce of—No. 1, 50¼; No. 2, 30; No. 3, 27 per cent. of fine copper. Three other samples have been assayed by Mr. James Harvey, of Tavistock—viz., gossan, No. 1, 28⅛; yellow copper, No. 2, 27¾; coated ditto, No. 3, 39¾ per cent. I cannot conclude without saying I am greatly astonished that such mineral wealth should have remained so long unnoticed.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA (Stoke Climsland).—The working of this promising but much-neglected mine has been carried on since March last under an influential London management; and measures are in progress for the erection of machinery sufficiently powerful to effectually prove all the lodes in the sett.

TAVISTOCK, PLYMOUTH, CALLINGTON, AND LISKEARD MINING DISTRICTS.—We are informed that Messrs. R. Symons and Sons, surveyors, &c., of Truro, are now engaged in constructing a map embracing all the mines lying between Bottle Hill in Devonshire, and Bodmin in Cornwall, extending northward to Bridstow and Launceston, showing all the setts, lodes, &c. We are of opinion that a map of such a comprehensive kind will be found very useful to all connected with those mines, and that the publishers will, as they deserve, be handsomely rewarded for their labours.

ASHBURTON.—This neighbourhood within the last few months has become a mining district. During the past week some of the Wheal Arundel adventurers have visited the mine. The appearance of the lode is most promising. A steam-engine is forthwith to be erected. On Saturday, S. Woolmer, Esq., with several other gentlemen, attended, and a new shaft was christened "Queen Victoria," amidst much rejoicing from all present. The toast, "Long Life to Her Most Gracious Majesty," on being proposed, was drank with great cheering, and the men were regaled by the company with a cup of good strong ale, and each man was also presented with 2*s.*—*Plymouth Journal.*

LEAD ORE—MINING.—A correspondent enquires from what mines, and by whom, the ship *Dispatch* was freighted from this port. In reply, we beg to inform him that P. M. Lynch, Esq., was the shipper; the lead ore from the mines of Glengowla, near Outerard, on the property of G. F. O'Flahertie, Esq., of Lemonfield. The copper ore from the mines of William Downes Griffiths, Esq., at Glan, also in the vicinity of Outerard; and we have further to inform our querist, that the mines of Cahergleassane, near Kinvarra, are now yielding silver-lead ore, which fetches in the market a sum of 80*l.* per ton, and that a large quantity had been raised, and producing an average supply daily.—*Galway Vindicator.*

MINING IN JAMAICA.—We have before mentioned that copper ore had been discovered in great abundance on the properties of the Hon. Edward Thompson, in Clarendon. The indications extended over a large tract of country, and workmen are now employed in mining operations, with a view of ascertaining the fact of the existence of lodes, and such other particulars as will tend to prove the real and *bona fide* character of the mines, as in many cases results do not bear out the opinions formed from mere surface indications. Several specimens of the ore are to be seen at the store of Messrs. Nethersole, Son, and Co. We understand that, in the event of the investigation proving satisfactory, and such as to justify the appearance of the indications, it is the intention of Mr. Thompson to authorise the formation of a joint-stock company in London, for working the Clarendon Consolidated Mines, reserving a portion of the shares for parties in this island, and that he will give public notice in due time when the shares are to be applied for in Jamaica, and where the deposits are to be paid in London.—*Colonial Standard*, March 24.

CAUTION TO COLLIERS—At Swansea, Enoch Lewis, a collier, employed at Tyrcenol Colliery, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, for misconduct, in disobeying the commands of the manager, Mr. Edward Daniell. In not following the rules, he had placed the lives of two fellow-workmen in great danger.

Two coal miners were killed, on Tuesday week, by the breaking of the rope whilst they were descending a shaft on Turson Moor.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 5 ft. under the 110 fm. level; before this shaft is sunk deeper the whole of the lode will be taken down, which will be a fortnight from this time; after this we think we shall be able to speak well of it. The lode in the stopes over this level is worth 90*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the stopes in No. 2 winze is now 7 ft. wide, worth 170*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The 100 fm. levels, east and west, on the south lode, are communicated; on this lode we have set a pitch on tribute to six men, at 1*s.* 9*d.* in 1*l.* We have to-day (May 2) put six men to prepare for sinking No. 2 winze under the 100 fm. level, which is 13 fms. east of No. 1 winze. All our other tutwork operations are just as reported last. Our tutwork department is looking well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 fathom level east is 4 ft. wide, and at present worth about 3 tons of ore per fm.; west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore, but not rich. There has been no lode taken down in the incline-shaft. In the rise in the 103 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. No alteration in any other part of the mine. We weighed at Morwelham on Friday last (April 29), January ores 163 tons 12 cwts., and sampled February ores, computed 162 tons (21 cwts.)

BISHOPSTONE.—No. 5 shaft, on the main lode, was holed to surface on the 27th ult.; length of shaft 7 ft., by 5 ft. wide—present depth 13 fms.; and on Monday I set a bargain to cut a lodge or plat for 4*l.* As soon as this plat is formed, I will set the sinking of this shaft, and get down at soon as possible. The adit breast is set for 4*l.* per fathom; the end is now composed of a fine description of spar, 12 in. wide, spotted with ore, and is saving work.

BOLENOWE.—The shaftmen have finished cutting the plat in the 30 fathom level; they are now putting in a penthouse, plat, sollar, &c., and will be prepared to commence sinking below the 30 fm. level in the early part of next week. The lode in the 20 fathom level east is 2½ feet wide; in the same level west it is 3 feet wide, with a promising appearance.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—The cross-cut in the 24 fm. level, at Annie's shaft, is in about 4½ fms. In the adit level the lode is much the same as in my last. The winze is down about 10 fms., the lode orey throughout. The 12 fm. level, east of Annie's shaft, is more favourable for driving, with good stones of lead in the capel. In the 30 fm. level, west of Murchison's shaft, the lode is fair, composed of spar, flookan, and mundic, with good stones of lead occasionally; going east the men cut a very large stream of water, which was more than our engine could keep away for the time, but the lode having drained a little, we are now gaining on the water, and the men will be able to resume working again this afternoon; the lode is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, and some stones the men brought up with them was good work.

—*May 5.*—The men resumed working in the 30 fathom level, at Murchison's shaft yesterday morning; the lode going east is 2 feet wide, and orey throughout; good saving work. The winze in the adit level, east of Annie's shaft, is down 11 fms. I hope to get the 12 east holed to this winze in the course of another fortnight; the lode in the 12 east looks more promising, and carries a little more lead. In consequence of the great influx of water from the 30 fathom levels, both east and west of Murchison's shaft, we shall be obliged to fix 12 fms. of 15 in.-lifts, which is ordered from the Bedford Iron Works, at Tavistock, and the 10 in.-lift, now standing in this shaft, will come in for Annie's shaft, instead of having a new one.

BOSCARNE.—The general appearance of these mines continues as favourable as last reported. In the Dunmear adit we have driven the cross-cut about 4 fms. north of where we cut the branch a short time ago; the ground is killas, and we are driving it for 6*l.* per fm.; we are also driving east in the branch to intersect the large lode, at 5*l.* per fm., this branch or leader is increasing in width, and contains copper ore of rich quality. At the Tregear lode the machinery is ready for erection, and the horse-engine will be at work in the course of a short time. At the Park lode the shaft is sunk 7 fms., our intention is to sink as deep as the water will permit, for the purpose of proving the lode as far as possible.

BOSORN.—In the 40 end, east of Halket's shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode not yet taken down. The stopes in the back of the 40, west of Halket's shaft, are producing good stones of tin; the 40 end, on Scarran lode, is looking well; the lode is small, but very rich; the 40 end, on Widden lode, is in hard ground, and the lode a little confused. The pitch in the back of the 40 fm. level produces good stones of tin. The stopes in the back of the 30 are also producing good stones of tin. The new stopes in the back of the 30 contain tin, and are still improving. We have completed Halket's shaft, and recommenced the whim hauling; also forked the water, and are to commence driving again on Monday (May 2). We are removing the whim from North Bosorn shaft to the flat-rod shaft, and hope to get it in order to let at the setting next Friday.

BOTTLE HILL.—Saturday last (April 30) was our setting-day; we set two stopes, one to the east of Vigue's shaft at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per fm. to six men, and one to the west of Vigue's to six men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm. We also set four ends; the first is a cross-cut to drive south in the 50 fm. level, west of Strode's shaft, set at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm. to six men; one in the 10 fm. level west, under the deep adit, to four men; also a cross-cut in the deep adit level to four men, set at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We also set to four men to drive on the course of the south lode in the deep adit level; this is on the copper lode, the last cross-cut is intended to cut the copper lode. There are six men preparing to sink on the south lode as soon as the water-wheel is put in. The eight shaftmen are getting on as fast as possible with putting in the rods and sinking Fezzy's shaft. I also set three pitches, one at 5*s.*, one at 10*s.*, and one at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* We are burning our tinstuff for the market. I think we are looking as well throughout the mine as we have for some time past.

BRYNTAIL.—As our pay and setting was last Saturday, little has been done, and I do not see any alteration in any of the bargains since last week. We have suspended sinking the perpendicular shaft for the present, in consequence of the water rendering it too expensive, and I have taken the men to cut down the shaft near the western boundary, and about 18 fms. from the new wheel; this we commenced yesterday, and all the men went to work on their bargains. We shall have by the end of this week 3 tons of ore from the tributers ready to add to the bulk.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, the lode in the 125 fm. level north is 6 inches wide, yielding 3½ cwts. of lead ore per fm. The incline shaft is sunk 15½ fms. below adit, now set at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is standing at the western side of the shaft. At Kelly Bray, the lode in the 80 fm. level east is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore; the lode in the western end, in this level, is small and poor. The 70 cross-cut north is driven 30 fms.; the stratum is still very much mineralised; the lode in the 70 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton; the lode in the 70, back stopes, will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. The lode in the 60 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore. The tribute pitches are much as usual.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Varnish's engine-shaft is 3 fms. 1 ft. below the 10 fathom level, the ground continuing favourable for sinking. The mundic pitches below the shallow adit west are looking well, and supplying the kilns, which are in good working order. The waggons are taking off the arsenic soot daily. We have put in the penthouse at Caroline's shaft, and commenced sinking this day (May 2) below the 42 fm. level; we shall set the shaft to-morrow; this level is set to drive east on the tin lode, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The burning-house is at work, and we shall send a parcel of tin to the smelting-house on Thursday week next.

CHURCHSTOKE.—We are sinking the engine-shaft with all possible speed.

CLEW BAY (ACHIL, MAYO).—I have increased confidence in the richness and worth of the Benderg Mine. The width of the lode in the adit level is from 5 to 6 ft., the dip 14 in. to the fathom, and the ore course 2½ ft. wide; from the promising indications, I believe we shall soon come upon a body of ore. We are raising very good sulphur ores at the other mine; a shaft ought to be sunk by all means.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The cross-cut driving south of Mary Ann lode, in the 30 fm. level, is driven towards Julia lode about 28 fms., which lode we hope to see by next week—driving by six men, at 6*l.* per fm. The cross-cut driving north of Mary Ann lode, in the 30 fm. level, is extended towards Clijah lode about 30 fathoms; this lode we hope to see by the middle of next month; the cross-course is about 18 in. wide, letting down a great quantity of water—driving by six men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The 20 east is driven on Mary Ann lode about 43 fms.; the lode is about 9 in. wide—driving by four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The 16 fm. level is driven east on Mary Ann lode about 35 fms.; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and will turn out 1½ ton of ore per fathom—driving by four men, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fm. We have also commenced driving our adit east on Mary Ann lode; this level is extended about 44 fms.—driving by one man and a boy, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per fathom.

CONISTON UNITED.—The ground in our cross-cuts is exceedingly favourable for driving; and in opening on the back of the lode we are throwing up some fine rocks of ore.

The following report has been received from the agent of the Duke of Buccleugh:—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., I inspected the operations being carried on under your superintendence, with a view to the discovery of copper ore in the Skelwith division of the manor of Hawkshead, and have much pleasure in stating that I am perfectly satisfied with the manner in which those operations are being conducted. I find, at the easternmost corner of the Black How Coppice, a vein has been traced on the surface for a distance of about 200 yards, bearing north-north-east by south-south-west; it has a very flattering appearance, and, at 3 feet from surface, is 2 feet in width, and appears to widen downwards; some good stones of ore have already been obtained from it. I perceive you are driving up a level from Pull-veck which will cut this lode at about 20 fms., and thus prove its width. On the road leading from Holme's farm-house to the public road, between Coniston and Ambleside, and adjacent to a limekiln, situated on the road from Holme's Head farm-house, another vein has been traced for some distance on the surface, bearing east-north-east by west-south-west. This vein has a very favourable appearance, it is 4 feet in width, and is joined by a strong cross-course, bearing north-north-east by south-south-west, at a distance of about 10 fms. from the point where a level, which I find you are bringing up from Pull-veck, will cut the vein in 12 fms.; there is also an elvan course (limestone) lying parallel to the beds of clay slate, which will be cut by the cross-course, in a very short distance from its (the cross-course) meeting the vein; this I consider a very favourable circumstance. I also find you are sinking the shaft in Redding-field, in which you discovered a cross-course last summer. Altogether, I think the appearances are such as to give the adventurers every encouragement in their undertaking; and I trust that when the levels now in course of being driven shall cut the veins already discovered, they will open out such a course of ore as will speedily repay the adventurers for their outlay.

CREETOWN.—The 12, east of the engine-shaft, is looking kindly; the lode is 2 ft wide, yielding some good copper, and stones of lead; in the 12, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of copper and lead. In No. 3 end the lode is 14 inches wide, with stones of copper and lead; the stopes west of the winzes, in the back of No. 3 level, are not so good as last week. In No. 4 end there is no change from last report. I am glad to say that we have all the heavy parts of the engine at the mine, and are now waiting for the cylinder.

CRAIG-Y-MWYN.—A decided improvement has taken place in this mine in the last month. In the deepest drivings the ore appears in considerable bulk, yielding masses up to 6 cwts. of solid ore, holding well to the west. In the cross-cut to the parallel or main lode the ground at the forebreast has improved, showing good paying work, with every indication of finding it richer at its junction. In the other levels, driving east, the ore shows good paying work, all improving fast as they near the main lode. We have several hands crushing and dressing ore for market.

CROOKHAVEN MINES.—The following report has been received from one of the directors, who has been on a visit of inspection at these mines:—"I have now been four days upon the mine, and have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with every point of interest and importance connected therewith. I have taken the depth of the engine-shaft, measured the 20 fm. cross-cut, and made the best calculation, with the assistance of Capt. Thomas and Mr. Tabb, as to the extent of further driving before we cut the quarry, gossan, and purple lodes; this is the most interesting work now going on at the mines, to ascertain the value of all those lodes. This being an untried country, it is the more interesting to test the value of the purple lodes, which have been so productive in the 7 fm. level, and should those lodes assume the same rich and productive character at this point, a large body of ore ground will be laid open, which must be of great value to the company. Brigg's engine-shaft is sunk 26 fms. 3 ft., the cistern is fixed to take the water from the 20 fm. level, and the lift of pumps are put down, so that the engine-shaft will now be kept clear of water; the fixing of the cistern and pumps has retarded operations in the shaft for this month, but nothing now will stand in the way of vigorous operations in further sinking, therefore every hope is entertained that we shall reach 35 fms. in four months from this time, when it is proposed to cross-cut north and south. The 20 fm. cross-cut is now 17½ fms. in length; as the gossan lodes dip about 2 ft. to the fathom, it is presumed they will be cut through in about 16 fms. The quarry lode is now within about 3½ fms., and as this lode, when cut through at the ridge of the mountain, was speckled with blotches of fine yellow ore, it is presumed something more promising may be discovered at this depth; the water is now very strong in this level, so that it is not improbable but the east and west shaft may very shortly be unwatered by this cross-cut. I have instructed Capt. Thomas to prosecute the operations at this level with the utmost vigour, that we may fully prove the character of the quarry, gossan, and purple lodes. Operations are not going on so vigorously at the south lodes as is desirable; the great scarcity of labour is the cause of the delay, but every hope is entertained that at the next setting two additional bargains may be taken; a good deal of fine rich purple ore remains to be taken down here, and as soon as the west shaft is unwatered by the 20 fm. level, it is probable a short cross-cut may be made, and a bargain may be set about 10 or 12 fms. in the shaft to intersect the purple lodes. At the dressing-floors two fine parcels of rich ore are ready for shipment—say, about 35 tons, and a parcel of inferior, so that 100 tons may be shipped immediately the vessel arrives, but I regret to say a great delay is occasioned by it not coming so soon as was expected. I have every hope that on the return of the vessel with coal from Swansea another cargo of ore may be ready for shipment. On my arrival at Skull, I enquired for Capt. James Hoskins, who has been in the habit of inspecting and reporting upon mines for years past, and has had considerable experience in Irish mines. I took him down with me to Crookhaven, that we might have the advantage of his opinion on the prospects of the mine, and the plan of operations persued. Capt. Hoskins report will speak for itself; I may add that a strong opinion is entertained of the value of the property, and that when the south lodes are properly intersected, they will show themselves of that satisfactory character, as greatly to encourage future prospects, and increase present returns."

Skull, April 25.—After having very carefully and minutely inspected the Crookhaven Mine, I beg to hand you my report thereon. I found the western extension level driven west from west shaft 25 fathoms 3 ft.; at this point a cross-cut is driven north 8 fms., which has intersected three well-defined gossan lodes of more than ordinary promise. The great purple lode in the 7 fm. level is excavated full 30 ft. and contains rich bunches and veins of purple ore. I should recommend to set an additional number of men to stope on this lode, which can be done to great advantage. The engine-shaft is sunk about 27 or 28 fms. below surface. In the 20 fathom level there is a large plat cut, bearers and cisterns put in, and the shaft divided and cased down in first-rate order. The cross-cut is driven south from the engine-shaft in the 20 fathom level 17 fms., and has intersected a strong champion lode, composed of friable spar, chloride, iron pyrites, and yellow copper ore of a superior quality; probably at a deeper level this lode will be found far more productive by extending the cross-cut further south in the 20 fm. level. The gossan lodes will soon be intersected, and no doubt from the promising appearance that they present in the 7 fathom level, but that they will be found productive of rich copper ores, probably more so in a 30 fm. level, but by opening on the different lodes in this level (20), rising on the lodes, and sinking winzes at the same time, will be, as may be reasonably expected, opening tribute ground and causing a good ventilation throughout the mine. These modes of proceedings would, in my opinion, be of great benefit towards developing the resources of the mine even at these shallow levels. Taking all circumstances into consideration below surface, coupling with them the advantages connected with the further prosecution of the mine, I consider Crookhaven to be a very valuable property. And I must add that too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Thomas for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the company's affairs.—JAMES HOSKINS.

CUBERT UNITED.—The engine-shaft is now sinking on the underlay; and the lode which has been taken down during the past week has been found productive of excellent work. The lode in the 45 fm. level west, although not so rich for lead as it has been, is still very promising. This driving has now entered the elvan. A rich bunch of lead is gone under the level, and the lode appears to increase in magnitude going down. In this level to the east there is a very promising lode; and, to all appearances, a great improvement will be seen here before long. The lode in the 35 fm. level west is much the same as reported in our last—still in good ground, and daily expecting an improvement; in this level to the east we have commenced a cross-cut south to intersect a south lode. The lode in the 25 fm. level, we have much pleasure in stating, is improved, and hope before long to see a still greater improvement. The lode in the 15 level west is also improving, and the ground is becoming more favourable, both for the production of mineral and for driving. The water is now in fork to the 36 fm. level at Trebellon; but from what we have seen of this old mine, the lode has been all worked away, which shows the lode to have been not only productive but uniform in its yield; and in draining the mine to the bottom, we have reason to believe that we shall find the prospects equal, if not exceeding, the representations that have been given.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The stopes in No. 1 level are without alteration since last week. The stopes between Nos. 1 and 2 levels are still yielding good copper. The lode in the stope at Pascoe's winze is still yielding a large quantity of good copper, and is equal to the last report. The lode at No. 2 stope, at Pascoe's, is producing some good stones of copper. The lode in the end is much improved in Price's level. We have commenced stoping in the winze, both east and west, with 14 men. We are covering about 7 ft. of the lode, and find it contains good copper throughout. I shall give you a more minute report of these stopes next week. There is every appearance of this level yielding an immence quantity of ore. We have cut into the north lode about 4 ft., and find it contains good spots of ore. The lode in the end in No. 5 level is very much improved; it is about 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is nearly solid copper, and the remainder good work. The stopes in No. 6 level are still yielding a fair quantity of good quality ore. We are about to clear Nos. 7 and 8 levels, where there is every indication to expect a large quantity of good copper. We have 12 men employed at the wheel-pit, and a great number at the lake, together with about 20 masons and carpenters erecting houses, &c., for the accommodation of more miners.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—The engine-shaft is set to sink 2 fathoms, at 13*l.* per fathom; the killas is still very fine. The lifts are in complete repair, and the engine works very well.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—During the past week we have sunk 3 ft., the ground continues much the same as last reported; we have still branches or droppers dipping towards the lode of spar, mundic, peach, and prian, so that the prospects appear altogether to brighten as we go down. I intend setting on 12 men at our next setting-day; my object is to go down to the 30 as fast as possible.

DEVON UNITED.—We are progressing with the engine-shaft with all possible dispatch, and the lode is still increasing in size, and I have good reason to believe it will, ere long, prove productive of ore.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—The lode in the stopes is producing good work for tin. We are getting on very satisfactorily with clearing the old adit; I hope to be able to get through in a few days, so as to see the size of the lode in the back of the adit. The deads which we are hauling to surface appear to be the refuse of the lode, and are doubtless of a most splendid nature; and, taking into consideration the stratum it passes through, together with the whole composition of the lode, we should think we are skirting order a mass of mineral.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The engine-shaft is now down 4 fms. below the 58 fathom level, ground in the shaft moderate, set to-day at 24*l.* per fm. The lode in the 58 east is about 2 ft. wide, spotted with ore. We have suspended this driving for the present, in order to rise in the back and communicate with the 47 for ventilation. We have resumed driving the 58 west, on north lode. The tribute department continues to present the same encouraging prospects. Our copper ore weighed yesterday (29th April) at Gawton Quay amounted to—No. 1, 41 tons; No. 2, 5 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. We expect our next sampling to be from 60 to 70 tons. The wheel for drawing and crushing is progressing; the carpenters contemplate finishing it in about a fortnight, after which we hope to get more tribute pitches. On the whole, we consider our prospects are very encouraging.

EAST DARREN.—The 32 west of Taylor's shaft is in a productive lode, and looking well. The 32, east of Reed's shaft, is yielding 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode in the winze from the 20 is at present disordered by a slide. The sampling of ore will be less than expected, owing to an accident to the pumping wheel, which will, however, soon be repaired.

EAST POLGOOTH.—We are getting on favourably with the 30 cross-cut, and hope to get to the shaft in another week; the lode in the 30 east is still large and promising; in the 30 west no lode taken down, the stratum is quite congenial for tin. The 20 west is still in a disordered state, by means of the slide. The rise in Leely's lode is much the same as last reported. The hole we are boring to communicate with the 30 cross-cut, at the new shaft, is now down 6 fms. 3 ft., we have about 3 fms. more to bore, which we hope to complete next week; when this is done we shall be in a position to sink and rise at the same time. The masons are getting on well with the large house; the bob end is up, and the bob for the stamps is in its place.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft (Furzehill) has been sunk 8 ft. during the past month; the ground is now moderately easy for sinking; the lode in it is 4 ft. wide, with a branch of ore on the footwall 4 in. thick, and there are smaller ones all through it. In the north end in the 90 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm., and the stopes in the back of the level are yielding 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 70 fm. level will be holed in about a fortnight; the lode here, and in the stopes in the back of the level, will yield about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm. level, south of Furzehill shaft, are worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In the north end in the 68 fm. level, from Church-lane shaft, the lode is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In the north end in the 56 fm. level it is worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm.; and in the north end in the 46 it is 3½ ft. wide, but poor at present. The stopes in the back of these levels are rather more productive than they were. At Gullett's shaft, the pitwork is complete to the 80 fm. level below the deep adit, or 107 fms. from surface, and we have recommenced clearing and cutting it down; in both ends of the shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, in very good ground, with lead ore throughout, and producing saving work. There is every prospect of improvement as we get deeper, both here and at the engine-shaft.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 32, is without alteration; the water is very strong, which makes it difficult for sinking through the capels. The lode in the 32 fm. level west is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, peach, and ore, a very kindly lode, yielding of the latter about 8*l.* per fm.; the lode at this point shows an improvement on the level above. The lode in the 32 east is large, and produces occasionally good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 fathom level east, in Mr. Leache's land, is producing rather more than 1 ton of good quality ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 12 fm. level, west of shaft, was re-let to-day (April 30). A list of the setting I now send you. We sampled yesterday, computed about 30 tons.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The stopes in the back of the Tunnel level are as last reported. The lode in the present end is composed of grey ore and mundic. I believe we shall have a good course of ore shortly, as we have hitherto had. The lode in the bottom of the present sink is composed of grey and black ore, and greens, 2 ft. wide. We have cleared the adit level, and have holed through from Hitchins's to Murchison's shaft.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The ground continues of the same character in Lawrence's shaft, but the men, notwithstanding, have made better progress this month. The tributers are raising very good ore, in a string running south from the lode.

GAWTON UNITED.—The lode in Fuller's engine-shaft is upwards of 5 feet wide, composed of mundic, spar, and spotted with black and yellow copper ore, present price for sinking, 10*l.* 15*s.* per fm., by 12 men, the month out. The lobby to wheel-pit is commenced by two men, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per fm, stented to hole. The carpenters and labourers are busily engaged in putting the wheel together, and the masons are getting on well with the buildings, the whole of which will be completed in three weeks.

GEIFRON.—The lode in the 20 fm. level west is 18 in. wide, with two well-defined walls, composed of carbonate of lime, barytes, and stones of ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and interspersed with ore and lead, it has a kindly appearance, and I hope soon to be able to report an improvement in this level. The lode in the deep adit is 18 in. wide, interspersed with ore, but not enough to set any value on at present; the lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and capel, and on the south wall carries a leader of copper ore—good saving work. In the winze in the bottom of the 15 fm. level they have not taken down any lode, we are sinking by the wall of the lode to hole as quick as possible. The lode in Pearce's winze is without alteration since last report. The tribute pitches are just as last reported.

GOLDEN MILE (Glamorgan).—Our prospects are much the same as last week. We are sinking Tindal's shaft by six men; there is a good lode of barytes in the bottom, about 2 feet. wide; the shaft is down 17 yards. Bonwell's shaft is down 16 yds. 2 ft.; the ground is still good. William's trial-pit is down 14 yds. 2 ft.; the lode in this pit is 2 yds. wide, and its general character and appearance such as would induce any one acquainted with lodes of this nature to say, that under such gossans, vast deposits of ore will most assuredly be found. We have cleared the old works on Basset's lode about 10 yards; the lode is small at present, but with some indications of lead. I hope by the end of the month our shafts will be down the depth we propose.

GREAT CRINNIS.—We are busily engaged in putting the engine together, building stack, and preparing to receive the boilers. The carpenters and smiths' works are being carried on with all possible speed. Some of the pumps are brought on the mine, as also the connection-rods. The capstan and shears will be fixed this week.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—Engine-shaft: We are now within 2¼ fathoms of the 60 fm. level; the highly mineralised course of decomposed granite maintains its size and direction by the side of the lode, thereby greatly facilitating our sinking operations; when we reach the 60 we shall cut and divide the shaft from the 45 down, and commence cutting through the lode in order to drive east and west on the course of it, this being completed we shall then cut a plat and renew our sinking below the 60; the rise over the 35 fm. level, east of this shaft, is yielding ore. In the 45 east the lode is of immense size and great promise, yielding large quantities of mundic, with some good ore; the water from this end continues unabated in strength for precipitation, which operation is going on rapidly. We expect to finish the sinking of Bennett's shaft to the 60 within the next fortnight, when, having completed the necessary timber work, we shall cut through the lode, and drive east and west on its course; in sinking the shaft the lode is composed of quartz and yellow copper ore, without diminution in quantity; the stopes in the back of this shaft are improved for ore. The 45 fm. level west is yielding ore, and from the nature of the lode in this level we fully expect to open valuable ore ground in the 60. We shall pursue a similar course in this shaft to that we propose in the engine-shaft—viz., cut a plat and continue our sinking without delay. The stopes below the 35 fm. level west are yielding ore, and large quantities of mundic. We have now about 100 tons of copper ore for sale, and also a quantity of the precipitate: notice of our being ready has been given to the samplers.

GREAT SHEBA.—We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 40; we shall continue to do so for a week longer, and then take down the lode, so as to see the result by the next meeting. Our whim-shaft is down 6 ft. below the 10 fm. level, the lode in which still holds good. We have driven the 10 fm. level west 3 fms. 4 ft., being nearly far enough to commence stoping away the ore.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The lode in the rise from adit still holds good, especially on the western side of the rise. After we hole to surface we shall commence stoping immediately, and if the lode holds as good as seen in the rise we shall soon get tin in the market. I am happy, also, to inform you that we have discovered another most splendid tin lode, between Carkee's and our engine wheel; it is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, running in a beautiful stratum, from the back of which we have broken fine stones of tin. I can say no more until I have further opened on it.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The water is again in fork to the 50 fm. level, and we are clearing out the same as fast as possible. The 40 east is much the same as last reported. The ground in the rise above the 30, against the new shaft, is harder. The tin lode west from Sunderland's is large, and producing a good deal of work for the stamps. The ground in the new shaft is rather harder than it has been for some time. The stopes in the bottom of the 30, and the tribute pitches, are looking well generally. We expect to have about 3 tons of tin ready for the smelting house by the 7th inst.

GREAT WHEAL HUGO.—We have commenced our new shaft, which is 15 feet deep. I have given 75*l.* to sink 10 fms.; they are continuing on the adit level, open cutting about 10 fms., and now we shall commence close driving; all the costeaning-pits in a few days more will be filled in; there is nothing else to report at present.

HAWKMOOR.—We have only two men driving through the great cross-course in the 30 fm. level east; consequently, our progress is very slow, but as far as far as we have driven it looks well, composed of spar, prian, and can, with some spots of copper—a splendid looking thing. I hope to be able to put more men on next week. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level are a little improved. In the 20 fm. level, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is producing some good work for copper. The bob-pit at Graham's shaft will be completed this day (3d May), when we shall heave in the bob, and send away the rods, &c., to sink this shaft. We are preparing a parcel of ore for the sampling, which will be on the 27th inst.

HENNOCK.—I find the elvan has changed the underlay of the lode, in the 60 fm. level, and it is now underlying 1 ft. in a fm. west; and by our dialling this morning, we shall have 17 ft. more to drive west to get the perpendicular of the western wall, and no doubt we shall have capels and lode all the size, having now a hard capel in the end. I do not dislike this change of underlay, as I am of an opinion that it will make a great change in the lode for the better, and you must wait now with patience until we can cut it through. I have now six men driving, and hope by the next meeting we shall have seen the lode. In the 50 fm. level south the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and is now softer than I have seen it in any of the upper levels, and producing some good stones of lead. The 40 is now driving by four men; the lode is also 4 ft. wide, but hard, and producing from 4 to 5 ewts. of lead per fm., and looking likely to improve. The rise in the back of the 30 is looking much the same as last week, and is now up about 5 ft. from the back of the level. The pitch in the back of the 40 is looking quite as well as when they commenced rising, and is now above the back about 3 fathoms.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The lode in Barclay's shaft is without alteration, still looking well. We are also getting on with holing to surface on the Bridge lode. The lode in the rise is regular, with good spots of copper, although so near the surface. As regards the tin lode, we have cleared up as far as we can go for water, and until a dry season, or we get further machinery, we can do no more.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft is just as usual. The ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of the shaft, is in moderate killas; we have got through the cross-course in the 145 west of the diagonal shaft, and we are now driving south to cut the caunter part of the lode; the killas we are driving through is very soft, set at 5*l.* per fm.; the cross-course in this level is not so wide as it was found in all the other upper levels. The lode in the diagonal shaft below the 145 is split into branches, each containing spar, mundic, and copper ore. No lode has yet been discovered in driving south in the 132; we have met with several small strings or branches, but of no importance. The Flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, peach, spar, mundic, and spots of ore; we purpose extending a cross-cut south from the present end, to prove if there be another part or not, seeing the amazing difference there is in the size and value of the lode in this and the 110 fm. level. The lode in the 110 east is 6 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in this level, west of Wall's shaft, is large but poor, producing but a small quantity of ore. The ground in the 124 fm. level, south of Wall's, is favourable killas; we have not intersected any branch or lode since the flookan branch; the ground in the 124, north of the same shaft, is congenial killas. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of copper ores, of pretty good quality.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—Since your bi-monthly meeting we have finished the plat, cut a cistern plat, bearer-holes, put in the bearers, and altered our lift, sent down bottom lift, and commenced sinking our shaft again, which will be done with all dispatch, as there will be nothing to impede our progress until we complete our next 10 fms.; the ground is still hard in the shaft. We have had one or two soft floors in sinking the last 2 fms., which indicates a change in the ground, and what I have been expecting this month or two. I should not recommend your cross-cutting to cut the lode as yet, but to persevere in sinking until you have a more favourable killas for ores, or intersect the lode by the shaft, and when that change takes place, I think the Ivy Tor will not be second to any other in the locality. In the winze sinking below the bottom of the adit the lode is 5 ft. wide, and has a good appearance, with every prospect of an improvement: the walls are better defined than I have seen them in all our sinking.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the lode in the 20 fm. level north is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in this level is worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 north is worth 20 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in this level is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 south is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in Barrow Mine is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—In the 110 end, east of Gilpin's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, occasionally spots of lead and jack; west of ditto the men are cutting plat, consequently there is nothing done in the end this week. In the rise in the back of the 98 fathom level the orey part of the lode is not taken down. In the rise in the back of the 86 the lode is large, but poor. In the winze in the bottom of the 74 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of lead in the south part. In the 74 end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, spots of lead throughout.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode in the adit level is from 11 to 12 ft. wide, and considerably improved since last report; it is composed of gossan, spar, prian, peach, &c., and spotted with yellow copper ore. In excavating for a saw-pit further up the hill we have come upon the back of the same lode, which is showing a strong gossan, more strongly stained with copper ore than I ever saw, and from the appearance and size of the lode, there must be thousands of tons of ore in depth, if not at our present level, which we are pushing on with all expedition. At present the air is bad, and we are putting in air pipes to enable us to drive a few fathoms further, as it is very probable we shall have a course of ore in our present level—with such indications it is most likely to be the result. I have forwarded a stone of gossan, which no doubt will give you satisfaction.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Since my last report, I have been enabled to inspect the three south lodes west of the engine-shaft for about 100 fms. in length; the great tin lode varies from 18 in. to 4 ft. in width, composed of brent, spar, mundic, and tin, and sprigged with copper ore; we have found some rich stones of tin in it, and there is one part of it upon which we can set to work if we choose on tribute, at 10*s.* in 1*l.*; but I trust we have not seen the best part of it yet, having more of the adit to clear before we can see it throughout. We find that a great deal of the ground on this lode was taken away by the old workers, and, judging from appearances, I should say they found a large quantity of tin in this level. The tin and copper lode is small and poor at the present level, but as in its course it intersects the great tin lode, we expect it will prove productive in depth. The copper lode south of these is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, with a beautiful appearance for making large quantities of ore in depth, though poor at the present level. I must confess that, seeing the reports of others, I did expect to find the lodes in the present levels more productive. Nevertheless, considering the shallow depth at which we are now, and judging from the appearance of the lodes, I am fully persuaded they will prove productive in sinking and driving the levels. The shaftmen are now driving the cross-cut from the great tin lode to the engine-shaft in the adit level, to take the water drawn by the engine. I shall not be able to report on the Binner Wood lode until we have cleared more of the adit, which I think will take us from three to four weeks from the present time. I cannot yet see the eastern ends of any of the lodes. From the indications of the various lodes, I think that with perseverance we cannot fail of having a good mine.

LEWIS.—The north lode in the 90 fm. level, east from tin shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; Praed's lode in this level, east from tin shaft, is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; west, it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. The north lode, in the 80 fm. level, east from Praed's shaft, continues in an unsettled state, and poor for tin. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east from Praed's shaft, is hove by the same flookan as that of the 80 fm. level, we have not as yet cut it. In the 60, east from Praed's shaft, it is 1½ ft. wide, opening tribute ground.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode in the rise in the back of the 50, north of the engine-shaft, is about 2 feet wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and lead ore, some of which is saving work. In the 36 north, as also the same level south, the lode is much the same as last reported. We have commenced dressing, and have about 2 tons already cleaned.

MOLLAND.—The sumpmen are now engaged taking down some ground in the shaft, and securing the same, in order to commence sinking below the 52. The lode in the 52 east has very much improved since last week, and is now 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 42 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2½ ft. wide, with good spots of ore. This I expect to set on tribute to-morrow. The lode in the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In the winze sinking below this level we have a kindly lode, producing good stones of ore, with indications of improving on its being further developed. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 11*l.* per fm. I have put the men to rise a few feet in the back of this level, in order to have another pass, so that they may be able to stope this ground with more effect in future. There is no alteration to notice in the 30 west since last week. The pitch in the back of the 30 east is poor. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is 3 feet wide, with good spots of ore. We have now 28 tons of ore at surface (22 dressed and 6 undressed), so that I expect we shall have another parcel for sale in the course of two or three weeks, which I think will make nearly a produce of 7.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—Since last report, on the 16th of April, the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 fms., the ground much the same for sinking, consequently it still requires timber; there is more wanted, but the little engine continues to do the work very well. The engineer has been busily employed getting up the bob, &c., which is now fixed in its position, and is now preparing for getting in the cylinder bottom, &c., and the masons are preparing the upper bed for it, they have also been employed in erecting a powder-house and building boiler-house walls, which are nearly finished. The carpenters and smiths have been at work about the shaft, but principally about the engineers' work.

NANCEKUKE.—The prospects are better than they have been for some time past. The copper lode in the 28 fm. level east is 2½ ft. wide, and will now produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. There are 12 pitches working on the lead lode, at an average tribute of 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The return of lead for the two months will be upwards of 40 tons

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—We are progressing in the 42 fm. level very favourably; the lode assumes a promising appearance. I intend driving that also to prove the lode against the great cross-course, as it is making ore on the western side of the cross-course in East Crowndale. The men will continue sinking the shaft to the 52 fm. level. All the machinery is in good order, and working well.

NORBURY.—I have put a few men to costean the lode prior to determining the precise place for the new engine-shaft. The engine will be on the mine about the 22d inst. We have found some splendid lumps of copper.

NORTH BASSET.—South Lode: The lode in the new shaft, sinking below the 92, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and yellow ore. The lode in the 92, west of the new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 72, east of Miner's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The new lode in the 72 is 18 in. wide, and produces about 1 ton per fm. The north lode in the 20 fm. level driving west is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The tribute pitches are all looking well.

NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA.—We are still proceding on with all possible speed with our present operations; our new shaft is better to work than it has been for the last two months. I have agreed with the men to sink for the ensuing month, at the rate of 11*l.* per fm.

NORTH BULLER.—The lode in King's shaft is still looking well; we have drawn about 2 tons of the lode this week, and it is very kindly, composed of a beautiful prian, peach, quartz, and rich stones of yellow ore—we have a stone in the account-house near ½ cwt., very rich yellow ore; the lode is full 2 ft. wide, nearly perpendicular—set to nine men, yesterday (April 29), at 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in the adit end is much the same as when I wrote you last, poor at present—set to four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, for 2 fathoms: we have about 30 fms. more to drive to hole to King's shaft. We think it best to put four men in the adit end to drive west from King's shaft to hole as soon as possible, for several reasons. We shall do away with the 25 fm. plunger lift, heaving to surface, and have it to put to the 25 fm. level when we get down, and then we shall have two lifts of pumps for sinking again instead of purchasing new, and then it will not cost any more to do it in four months than eight months, and also will be very advantageous in ventilating the mine, as we shall be getting down soon into a pit without any ventilation.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 80 east is small and unproductive; and the shoot of ore in the 70 having been proved during the week, and found not worth prosecuting, we suspended operations in both places. The lode in the 90 is at present small, and contains a little good ore. The lode in the 100 is 18 in. wide, containing stones of ore. We have stopped the pitch in the back of the 90, whilst we are proving the bottom of the level by nine men, at a tribute of 3*s.* in 1*l.*; the lode in this place is 18 in. wide, nearly solid yellow copper ore—ground hard and wet. The old pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore.

NORTH HINGSTON CONSOLS.—The shaft is now 3 fms. deep; the lode maintains its character for kindliness, being 4 ft. wide, and producing spots of ore. We have opened on this lode about 50 fms. east, and commenced driving; in the driving the lode is composed of capel, spar, with fine spots of grey and yellow ore in places—a very promising lode indeed. In sloding northward, we have cut a lode about 18 in. wide, principally spar. I shall open on this lode a few feet, and then proceed to shode further north, where I fully expect to lay open some promising lodes.

NORTH TAMAR.—We are driving the 36 fm. level south, the lode producing a little lead. In Richards's rise, in the back of the 26 fm. level, we are raising some good work. In building the engine-house the mason work is in a forward state.

NORTH TOWY.—We have commenced working upon the gossan lode 4 fms. below the surface, in the shaft, and I am glad to state it is now producing good gossan ore. In the adit end the lode is well spotted with ore, and looks very kindly, but continues hard. We have commenced dressing the coarsest work, as the floors are nearly ready, but in a rough state.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The lode in the 30 end, driving west of Murchison's shaft, continues to improve; the rise and stopes in the back of this level are looking well, worth 30*l.* per fm. The 42 fm. level end is just as last reported, about 4 ft. wide, saving work. We now intend laying the foundation stone of the engine-house, which, when erected, will enable us to materially increase our returns, at a great saving.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Since our last report we have built a smith's shop, material house, and account-house, and collard up one of the shafts, and soon shall be in a position to see the mine 13 fms. deep below the deep adit level by means of the horse-whim. From the bottom of this shaft we intend driving a cross-cut to intersect the new copper lode, which is about 25 fms. north of the shaft, at present we have only seen it in the cliff, from which large stones of yellow copper ore have been taken; from every indication at surface, it is supposed that when this new copper lode is seen 10 fms. below the present adit, which is 40 ft. deep, it will produce a large quantity of copper ore. The great sand cove lode has been seen in the back, about 20 fms. south of the present end, and we have decided on sinking a new shaft on the course of this lode to ventilate the mine, and have access to the five other lodes, which will intersect each other near this spot, they only being 25 or 30 fms. from the junction of the granite and killas. There is no doubt on my mind but at their intersection at this depth we shall find large deposits of mineral wealth laid open. No engine will be required for the next two years, and the funds now in the banker's hands will be quite sufficient to carry on the operations of the mine for the next 12 months, without another call on the adventurers. I am pleased to state that all our men are again at work: they were so pleased with the proceedings of Mr. Greenwood, the purser, that three cheers were given him by the miners.

— I fully expected to have had a communication from you, or Capt. Evans, as he promised to be down in ten days or a fortnight. We are getting on as well as we can with our work in the new shaft. Up in the field we have a very fine-looking lode, more than 3 ft. wide. It is the finest-looking back to a lode I ever saw in St. Just; it is a spar, gossan, ramp jasper, and irony lode. In the spar is specks of copper, and in the ramp I have seen tin; it is not more than 3 fathoms from the surface. I never saw copper so shallow in such a large lode before; the whole is a very good width for a shaft. There is a side lode, about 4 fms. off from this lode, standing in a very good position, and a kindly-looking lode, chiefly gossan and quartz. The Pothera's end is just as it was last week; the lode is very large. We have not broken all through yet; it is still very wet, with a great deal of mundic. The spar becomes softer than it was; it is what the miners call sugary spar. The end is looking more promising than ever it has been before. In the new shaft, on the Old Sand Cove lode, the lode has not formed itself yet; it is going down in a very pretty-looking stratum. We have much water with us, but I hope we shall cut it off with our shallow adit this week, if the ground continues favourable. We have done nothing on the copper lode, as we have been so much engaged about our shallow adit. As soon as we can cut off the water from the shaft, we shall have more time to work on the other places that we can break copper upon. I should be very glad to hear from you or from Capt. Evans. I should like to see him on the mine, especially to see the lode in the new shaft in the field.

PENLLYNE COURT.—At No. 1 shaft, we have set the 11 fm. level to drive west by six men, for 2 fms. at 2*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, with a kindly appearance for lead. At No. 2 shaft, we have set the 16 fm. level to drive west by six men, for 4 fms., at 4*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, on an average, and best for lead towards the bottom, and will produce from 1½ to 2 tons of good lead ore per fm., a fine lode of lead; and at surface there are rocks of lead from 1 to 2 cwts., which came from the end during the past week. At the 15 fm. level, we have set the cross-cut north by four men, for 2 fms., at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom: we have cut no lode here as yet. Captain Lewis Williams is to get a shaft opened to the west of No. 2, where it is said there is a cross-cut north to the blue lode, which I hope to be able to see on my next visit.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—We are sinking Slater's shaft under the 30 fm. level by six men and three boys; the lode is small, and not very rich. In the 24 fm. level end, east of Graham's shaft, we have not yet taken down the lode. In the 18 fm. level end, south of old engine shaft, we are taking down the side, which is producing a quantity of very good tinstuff. We continue driving the cross-cut, and have seen several small branches of tin, but do not expect to cut anything worthy of notice until we have driven some distance further. We have put some men to work on the north branches of the engine lode, and from present appearances we think we shall raise a considerable quantity of good tinstuff. We have gone down 8 fms. in the shaft on Wheal Friendship lode, but have not yet come to the adit; we expect to do so in 2 or 3 fathoms more. We have decided on working more vigorously on the old mine, being persuaded that we shall raise more tin, and of a superior quality.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk to the 30 fm. level, and on Thursday (April 28) we commenced driving a cross-cut to intersect the lode, which, from the above underlay, will take about three weeks to accomplish. In the 20 fm. level east two men have been driving on a slide 14 fms. under adit, the lode containing some copper ore, which was discovered in sinking a whim-shaft, they have driven about 4 ft., lode not taken down; the 20 west is driven about 2 fms., and intersected two small branches. A winze has been sunk in the 20 about 5 ft. on the lode, containing some copper, but we are prevented going deeper from the increase of water, since which the same men have been employed bringing back a 5 ft. stope in the same; the lode at present contains about sufficient copper to pay the expenses thereon. The adit level has been driven about 2½ fms., the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, with some spar.

PRIGNANT CONSOLS.—I was, yesterday (April 28) through the works. The lode in the engine-shaft is 6 feet wide, composed of flookan, prian, and spar. The miners say it has a great similarity to the lode in Frongoch Mine (near the surface). We have intersected a branch of spar, about 3 inches wide, in the forebreast of the adit level, and it has the appearance, at present, of being near a lode.

RATLINGHOPE.—The men continue driving the deep level, ground getting harder.

RITTON CASTLE.—The engine will be on the ground on the 15th inst.

RIX HILL.—This being our monthly setting day, we beg to hand you our repor of this mine. The lode in the 28 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, is still large and promising, producing at times good stones of copper and lead, but on the whole not worth saving. We are getting near a cross-course in this level, and hope to have a favourable change at the intersection. The intermediate level, driving east of the winze, is still in the floor which has been, and still is being, wrought; in Elliot's pitch, further east, it is producing some good stones of tin, and promises to improve in size and quality. The cross-cut north, towards the north lode, in the 28, is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Our tribute pitches are comparatively poor, as you will doubtless perceive by the increased tribute we are obliged to give. We are dressing our tin as fast as we can, and hope to be ready to sample in three weeks; we might have been ready sooner, but our ovens are a little out of order, which are being put right. The quantity will be about 9 tons.

RORRINGTON.—The south lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar, and spotted with lead ore and black jack, with a strong feed of water coming from the end, and draining the water from a sink in the bottom of the middle level, where a good shoot of ore is gone down. The sink is about 200 fms. to the east of the present end in the deep adit level; and very little has been done on the lode from whence it has been cut in the deep adit to the sink made in the bottom of the middle level, any other than the recent opening of a shallow level, where the lode has a very promising appearance—being about 3 ft. wide, composed of decomposed manganese, carbonate of lime, fluor-spar, and lumps of lead ore, and will yield of the latter about 4 cwts. per fm., for the purpose of properly developing this immense piece of unwrought ground, which in all probability will be found valuable, and can be explored at a very moderate cost. We have commenced a new shaft for the purpose of communicating this lode about the centre of this ground. This shaft is calculated to take the south lode in the deep adit level, and eventually sink it perpendicularly, so as to take the north lode also, the underlay of which is towards the shaft. This will place us in a position to commence these lodes both east and west to a considerable extent. The stopes throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of lead ore; and all that is wanting to make it a profitable mine is the erecting of an engine, which we are in treaty for, for the purpose of winding and crushing, so as to dispatch a great quantity of stuff. The engine will be erected with all possible dispatch, and dressing-floors laid out, so as to dispense with the old system of washing the ore.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving north, is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar mixed with lead ore, will produce of the latter from 8 to 10 cwts. per fm.; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level are about 4 ft. wide, and will produce about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the end driving east, in the deep adit level, is favourable for driving, and is letting out a little water. The level driving westerly at the foot of the Round Hill, is still in shale, with a quantity of water issuing from the breast, which is a good indication. The copper lode where we are opening on it is about 3 ft. wide, yielding good lumps of lead ore; the cross-cut in the deep adit level, driving towards the copper lode, is in favourable ground. We are progressing favourably with taking out foundation for the necessary buildings, such as carpenters and smiths' shops, store-house, and office, and shall be ready for the masons in a few days.

SOURTON CONSOLS.—We have cut the south wall of the lode in the 18 fm. level, it is 18 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, peach, and a great quantity of prian, we must cut a plat before we can drive on it, after this is done we will drive east on its course, to get under the pits, where such fine gossan is to be seen, and sink the engine-shaft at the same time.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—We shall hole the shallow adit cross-cut to the engine-shaft in about a fortnight.

SOUTH CRENVER.—From the manager, Capt. Thomas Richards:—I have this day (April 28) been underground in this mine, and the work is not going on as fast as I could wish, for want of more able miners, there being a difficulty at this time to procure them. The 64, west of Gore's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of copper per fm., the end-men are now engaged rising against the shaft above the 64, and are up 2 fms.—lode worth 2 tons per fm. Gore's shaft, sinking below the 54, will turn out 2 tons of ore per fm., and we hope to hole within eight or nine days; after it is communicated we shall have the back of the 64 ready to set on tribute; the 54 east will yield full 3 tons of ore per fm. The 44 end is unproductive. The 24 is yielding good stones of copper ore; and the 12 fm. level is a promising end for copper ore. We sampled on Tuesday 63 tons, and there is underground broken 60 tons more, waiting the completion of Varnish's shaft, which, to make complete to the 94, will require all the month. We shall not be able to drive the 74, 84, or 94 until the stuff in the levels is drawn away; no time shall then be lost, provided men can be got to work the bargains. Carne's engine-shaft is sunk 5½ fms. under the 34, and is sinking about 3 fms. a month. We have not been able to get men, so as to rise above the 64 against Carne's shaft; it would be a great point to get this shaft down to the bottom of the mine with every possible speed, and as soon as holed to the 64 it should be sinking without delay. We purpose driving the 24 west of Varnish's flat-rod shaft, to intersect a lode that was worked upon in Wheal Curtis, and we think it has been cut in the adit; judging from the underlie, we shall have to drive about 30 fms. on South Crenver lode to intersect it. At Golden Arrow we are obliged to go back to the beginning of the adit, to clear the stuff and let down the water. As soon as possible Varnish's engine-shaft should be set to sink below the 94, as I am inclined to think that the next 50 fms. in depth will discover a valuable mining property, in addition to our present prospects, which are highly favourable.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS (Tavistock).—Since my last, we have put in about 50 fms. of air-pipes in the adit level, and fixed a small air machine, which is likely to work well, this will be worked by boys until we get a wheel ready to work one by water-power. I expect to get a sufficient number of air-pipes on the mine in a few days to enable us to resume the driving of the end without further delay. I consider that the men engaged in the above work might also be profitably employed in preparing to clear up the winze in the bottom of the adit level, where the greater part of the ore was broken that was sold from the mine. They have, therefore, cut ground and fixed a tackle, and cleared up about 2 fms.; I would propose clearing up this winze to the bottom, and sinking it as soon as convenient, if the water will admit of it. The lode I spoke of in my letter of the 27th April, is an east and west lode, of promising appearance; it has every indication of proving productive at a greater depth. We have also found a very promising cross lode, or cross-course, nearly in the centre of the sett, bearing nearly north and south. We have no other discovery worthy of notice in the past week. We have driven past the point where we expected to have intersected the caunter lode, but have not cut it; we shall continue this driving further, it is likely it has a different bearing from what it shows where we have opened on it. We have six men in the adit level, two driving towards the caunter lode, three making wheel-pit and raising stone for the same, and six men costeaning.

SOUTH EAST WHITE GRIT.—We have discovered a small string of ore by costeaning.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—In the 136 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally; the end is in hard ground and we have some fathoms to drive before we can expect a change to take place. In the 124 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the end in the 112 fm. level the lode is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; this end has been extended 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. during the past month, and the ground being so favourable, the backs will be very profitable. In the south end in the 100 fm. level the lode is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm. We have commenced to clear the 90 south, and are in about 10 fms., but as yet not through the slide. In the 80 the lode is beginning to show itself again, and in the present end it is 18 inches wide, composed of capel, with good strings of ore throughout, and there is but little doubt that it will improve. In the 70 south no lode has been taken down during the past month, the end having been extended by the side of the lode; when last cut through it was worth 10 cwts. of rich ore per fm.; in the end, driving north towards the shaft, the lode is worth 42 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the south end, driving from the shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 70 will on an average produce 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 60 end south the lode is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; it is at present small, but appears to be on the point of opening out again. The stopes in the back of the 60 are yielding 21 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 45 the lode in the end is worth 6 cwts., and the stopes in the back 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 end is suspended, and we are getting a winze down to the 45 for ventilation. The stopes in the back of the level are yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. on an average. The 60, south of Smith's shaft, is being driven towards the shaft, and we expect to hole this month. The 45, north of Smith's, is suspended for want of air. The 30 fathom level is cleared for 60 fms. north of Smith's shaft, and we have 15 fms. more to reach Mundey's shaft, when this part of the mine will be well ventilated. The mine altogether is in a very satisfactory state, and looking better than at any former period.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The south lode, in the 78 east, is yielding ½ ton of good ore per fm. Youren's lode, in the 54 west, is yielding some ore. This lode in the 42, at Wheal Raven, is looking very promising, and turning out better than was anticipated. The lode in the adit level, west of new shaft, is looking well, and yielding some rich ore.

SOUTH WHEAL MARY ANN.—Since my last report, we have been sinking on the lodes then referred to, and am happy to inform you that they are looking exceedingly promising, the contents of which are beautiful gossan and horn-spar, spotted with silver-lead. There is not the slightest doubt but that we shall ere long have a splendid mine. I hope to give you more particulars in my next.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Grout's engine-shaft we shall commence, on Monday (May 2) to erect our shears, and such things necessary for dropping the lift and fixing our main rods. I find, by clearing up a piece of the shaft about 6 feet under the adit level, that this shaft (excepting this 6 feet) is in a perfect good state, and clear to the bottom. This will forward the draining of this part of the mine considerably. Next week we shall secure the 6 feet under the adit, and proceed with the before-named work. The piece of adit from the corner to Robert's shaft is cleared, and next week the water will be properly taken up from going down in the old winzes and backs, as formerly has been the case. We have broken some fine stones of copper ore from the old back, at Robert's shaft, where as much as 200 tons of copper per month has been raised from. We are now breaking some good stones of tin, from the tin lode west of Hancock's shaft. Next month I shall get a pile sampled, and then can speak more decided on the actual value. I tried one stone, worth about 2 cwts. 2 qrs. of tin to 100 sacks of stuff. There are several old levels to clear yet; at surface our bob-end is up to its height, and I hope in three weeks more we shall get our house completed; we shall then at once commence putting in our engine, and no time shall be lost in getting our engine to work. Our large shears are made, and all our bobs, bob-pits, &c., are progressing well.

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS.—Within this last week our most sanguine expectations have been realised. In sinking the engine-shaft through the lode large stones of copper ore, of rich quality, have been taken therefrom, and it is the decided opinion of those who have visited this discovery that the day is not far distant when we shall be making large returns.

— A bunch of rich yellow-coated copper ore has been discovered in the shaft. This discovery will enhance the value of Stoke Climsland west, as the lodes of the former mine have been traced through the entire length thereof.

TAMAR.—In the 215 the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of capel and mundic, with good stones of ore. In the 205 the lode is 9 inches wide—work of a coarse quality. In the 190 the lode is small and unproductive. In the 175 the lode is 1 ft. wide, good saving work. In the 160 the lode is 2 feet wide, 6 in. of which is rich work. In the 145 the lode is small and poor. In the 135 the lode is 1 foot wide, producing work of a moderate quality. At the north mine, in the 100, driving north, the lode is small and poor. In the 90 the lode is 2 feet wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. In the 80 the lode is 6 inches wide, composed of capel, with spots of ore. Both winzes in the bottom of the 90 are suspended, by means of the water being so quick, but from the appearance of the lode, they will open a profitable piece of ground when the 100 is driven north to unwater them.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 120; we shal now fix a drawing-lift before sinking any deeper, which will require probably about a fortnight; in the 120, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 107, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, rather poor at present; in the south end it is 2 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm.; the winze in the bottom of this level is suspended for the present, in consequence of so much water, the lode in the bottom of it is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 92, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and not much lead in it; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom; in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 88, about 3 ft. beyond the end, which went into the lode, and from which some very fine work for lead, intermixed with can, was forced out by the strength of the water. In the 78, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 68, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm. We are now in the sparry part of the lode in the 55 cross-cut, and expect every day to cut into the orey part of it; it is evidently a very healthy looking lode. The cross-cuts in the 40 and 30 fm. levels are going on well. Our stopes and pitches are turning out pretty fair.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The ground in the 100 fm. level cross-cut is very favourable for driving, and as we proceed several branches of quartz and copper ore have been intersected, and we fully anticipate cutting the caunter part of the lode in a few feet more driving, which has proved productive in the upper levels. In the 90 east a shoot of ore appears to be gone down in the bottom, to prove which we have set a winze to sink at 7*l.* per fathom: although we could not induce tributers to take the ground, we have proved by assays that the lode is worth at least 10*l.* per fathom in sight, besides proving the lode in depth. A thick floor of mundic in the bottom of the 90 has much deteriorated the value of the lode, as you will perceive by the setting sheet, and we do not anticipate any improvement here. The pitch above continues much the same, but we do not allow the men to go further west, for fear of an increase of water from Wheal Mary. The side lift of pumps is brought to surface, and the bottom lifts will be drawn up as soon as possible. We shall commence opening on Good Fortune shaft on Monday morning, and good results will no doubt be ultimately obtained. There are two or three branches containing good ores gone off in the south, in the 70, 80, and 90, which we shall prove during the present month, having made arrangements to do so at our present setting, and the results shall be fully made known to you in due time.

TRELOWETH.—The ore in the 55 west continues to look quite as well as when I wrote to you on the 27th instant; worth 2 tons per fathom. The 67 fathom level west is improving.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—Since my last the men in the adit end have had a hard bar of ground of an elvan-like appearance, and from such an increase of water issuing from the present end, it is very evident that a lode is not far ahead, which I am expecting daily to hear is cut. The north lode in the trial shaft is not so large as when I last wrote, and producing more capel under the gossan.

TREVALLICK.—Since my last report, we have been continuing the shoding. Up to this time no other lode has been met with. I hope to say in my next that we have met with it, and also describe its character.

TYWARDREATH.—A level east has been driven 4 fms. on a branch to the south of Pearce's lode, which had increased in size from 4 to 12 or 14 in., and is now spotted with ore, and has a kindly appearance. There is no change of importance in the cross-cuts north and south.

ULPHA UNITED.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the Ulpha United Copper Mine, and find on Bruskett's lode, a level driven about 7 fms., and a winze sunk in bottom of said level about 2 ft. 3 in. wide; the lode in bottom of winze about 12 in. wide, composed of spar and peach, and spotted with ore; in the present end there is a cross-course which has thrown the lode northwards. At Whimfield there are three lodes. A cross-cut, driven north about 30 fms., to cut Bridge lode, which is full 2 ft. wide; a very promising-looking lode. This lode underlies north: 3½ fms. further north is the Middle lode, from 12 to 15 in. wide, thickly spotted with ore, underlying south; so that sinking about 10 fms., these lodes will intersect each other, and where, no doubt, there will be found a great deposit of ore: about 12 fms. further north is the old lode. This cross-cut cut the old lode just to the east of a large cross-course, where, I am told, they had a course of ore 6 ft. wide; the workings in the present back indicates such; to the west of this cross-course the lode has not been seen; in the bottom they sank by the cross-course the lode has not been seen; in the bottom they sank by the cross-course 2½ ft., in a good course of ore, which was cut out by a shode, and so it stands. I am of opinion that the same course of ore could easily be found to the west of the cross-course, and when the water is drawn out a few fathoms below the adit, in all probability it would also be found under the slide. This adit level is driven east on the old lode 50 or 60 fms.; lode varying in size from 2 to 6 ft.; in the back and bottom, at various places, they appear to have risen great quantities of ore; and there stands now, in several place in the back, a good-looking lode; branches of rich ore from 3 to 4 in. wide, in a lode from 3 to 4 ft. thick; the remainder of the lode thickly spotted with ore, making a good orey lode throughout; this is very near the surface. I have set pitches in dressing the ore cheap, at ⅛ tribute, where there has not been so much ore showing as on this lode. About 380 fms. west, these lodes intersect Bonskill's lode, a very favourable spot to lay open some new ground, as the lodes in and about this neighbourhood make great quantities of ore where they form a junction either with each other, or with cross-courses or slides. I find that the shaft is sunk 20 fms. 4 ft. below the adit, and that they have driven a cross-cut about 12 fms. to cut the lode, and there it stopped. This is from the best information I can get. I think this might very soon be made a very profitable mine, by employing a sufficient number of men to draw out the water, drive the different levels, &c., and in all probability it would soon be found that you would require a crusher, &c., to enable you to make good monthly returns. On the whole, you are in possession of such a piece of ground as could not be found disengaged in England. I have put four men to collar up the shaft, to prepare for getting out the water as soon as possible. If the machinery in the shaft should be found to answer, the water will soon be got out. There ought to be six men to the shaft, two to cross-cut to the old lode (this is a principal spot); say four if you can afford them, two to take up the water and repair the adit, two to open on the back of the lodes, where they form a junction, and two to drive on Bonskill's lode, and two to the winze on Bonskill's lode; more might be profitably employed, if you can spare them. The water is very little in the winze on Bronskill's lode.

UNION (TIN).—The lode driving west is split into parts, but it is producing some good tin. We have secured the mine for letting in the water, to exchange engines, and stop working to-day (5th inst.) If the foundry people supply the articles, we shall be ready to resume working in about a fortnight. We shall sell about 1 ton of tin on Saturday next.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The north lode, in the 75 fm. level, west of Bazeley's winze, is 4 feet wide, composed of capel spar, intermixed with good quality copper ore; this end has a more promising appearance than when last reported on. The north lode, in the rise back of 75 fm. level, west of Bazeley's winze, is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of old sump shaft, is 5 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze bottom of 60 fm., west of old sump shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom; we expect to communicate this winze with the 65 fm. level by the end of the week, when we shall immediately commence stoping east and west of the same. The rise against Phillipp's shaft is progressing favourably in good killas ground. The sinking of the above shaft is suspended in consequence of an increase of water; the men are now engaged in bringing it through, which we calculate to complete by the 6th or 7th inst., should the ground prove as favourable as at present.

WEST BASSET.—The 75 fathom level east, on the north lode, continues to produce 5 tons per fm. The 65 east, on the caunter lode, is worth 2 tons per fm. The 42 fm. level east, on the caunter lode, is improving.

WESTON.—The ground east of Cross's level is getting harder and more promising for ore. No. 5 shaft is without alteration. The Village lode has improved during the last few days.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—Our principal operations at present are in building the engine-house, and bringing up a shallow level to take off the water from the engine-shaft. Colonel Carlyon has been levelling some old boundary edge in his lawns, which I have examined to-day, and found a quantity of fine gossan stones, some of which have green carbonate of copper. I shall forward you a box of the same. There is no doubt in my mind, but what one of these lodes is near the spot where this gossan is found, and that much copper will be found below.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—In the 55, west of Carr's engine-shaft, we are driving on the south side of the lode, leaving the copper ore to stand for a short time; in taking down the lode in the 55, west of engine-shaft, we find it will yield 2 tons per fm.; the 55 east is unproductive. The lode in the 37, east of Goddard's, is 30 ft. wide, spotted with copper ore, we have just cut through it, and have to-day (April 30) set to drive east on the north part for 35*s.* per fm.; I think we shall have an improvement here shortly. The 45 west is holed to the winze, and we have commenced driving through the lode, which is very wide and orey. The work in Cole's engine-shaft is being done as quickly as possible, but fixing of large plunger-lifts generally require much time.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—During the past week the work at this mine has been going on steadily. I have taken two more men on for the shaft, so that we may make all speed in sinking. I have also engaged two men to drive the adit on the course of the lode. We still find the water increasing in the shaft, and have ordered the lift I spoke of last week.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—Thomas's lode, cut in the 40 cross-cut north, is 7 ft. wide, in three parts, composed of spar, with spots of copper and tin, and considered a promising speculation. In the 40 fm. level 4 fms. have been driven on Wheal Lushington lode, which is 3 feet wide; this trial is one of great promise, as the lode was very rich for tin in Wheal Lushington. A large lode has been cut in Caroline shaft, just above the 45 fathom level. The lode in the 35, west of Caroline's, is 2 feet wide, saving work for tin. The 25 west has passed through a very good bunch of tin, a pitch on the back of which is set at 2*s.* in 1*l.*; the lode in the present end is worth 10*l.* per fm., and looking very promising. The 15, west of Vivian's, is producing good stones of tin. Taylor's lode in the 25, west of Kite's, is yielding some good stones of ore. A lode cut in the 15 fm. cross-cut from Kite's contains a little tin and copper. Some other interesting trials are pursuing in this mine, the prospects of which have improved. The returns are now about equal to the costs.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—In the 10 fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is much the same as last reported. Under the 18 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, with tin from wall to wall. We are sinking Graham's shaft on the Guide lode under the 28 fm. level; the shaft is down 15 ft., and the lode is large, with a rich branch of tin; in the 28 fm. level, west of Graham's shaft, we are stoping over the back of the level, where the lode is large, and good for tin; in the 28, west of the winze, we have cut a new lode 2 ft. wide, and rich in quality for tin, worth from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom. Rose shaft is being sunk under the 18 fm. level, and is down about 4 fms.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and tin from wall to wall.

WHEAL CARPENTER (SOUTH SYDENHAM).—Since the general meeting, the shaft-men have completed the casing and dividing, and have commensed sinking the shaft, and to cut the trip-plat under the 40 fm. level, which will be prosecuted as speedily as possible; and when the latter is completed, we shall commence driving both east and west on the lode intersected in the 40 fm. level, and from its increased size and composition altogether, as well as of the leading or orey part thereof, we have every reason to expect that we shall soon meet with a good course of ore under the shoots of rich ore gone down for several fathoms in the bottom of the 27 fm. level. We have just completed the rise in the western point of this (27 fm.) level to the 10 fm. level, and have met with a good branch of rich ore, which we shall immediately commence stoping. We are continuing to drive this 27 fm. level west upon the lode, in which there is no material alteration since the general meeting. We are also driving a cross-cut south in the same level, on the east of the cross-course, and have about 3 or 4 fms. more to drive before we expect to intersect the lode at this point. On Fridry (April 29) we sampled at Morwellham, 10 tons of excellent ore.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode east and west in the 25 fm. level is small and poor. I broke some very good stones of lead in the bottom of the old or north shaft this morning, the lode in which is 9 to 12 inches wide, composed of prian, blende, quartz, mundic, and good stones of lead.

WHEAL CREBOR.—On Saturday last the following work was let:—A pitch in the back of the 24, east of Carlyon's winze, by four men, for two months, at 7*s.* in 1*l.*; a pitch in the back of the 12, on north lode, by two men, for two months, at 8*s.* in 1*l.*, worth 30*l.* per fm.; a pitch in the back of the 12, on south lode, by two men, at 11*s.* in 1*l.*; the halvens at Rundle's floors, at 12*s.* in 1*l.* We have stopped one pitch that was let at 5*s.* The 34 end west, by six men, at 7*l.* per fm., stented 3 fms.; the 24 end west, by six men, at 6*l.* per fm., stented 3 fms.; the 12 end west, by four men, at 5*l.* 10*s.*, stented 3 fms.; a cross-cut driving north in the adit, by four men, at 8*l.* per fm., stented 2 fms.; the shallow adit, or 40, to drive west, by four men, at 4*l.* 15*s.* per fm., stented 3 fms. All the wheeling at Rundle's by six men, or so many more as may be required, for one month, at 21*l.* per month; the filling and landing at Rundle's, by two men, for one month, at 5*l.* 6*s.* per fm. We have some pitches which we expect to let in a few days.

WHEAL FANNY.—We have cut into the north and south lode, in the 19 fm. level, 6 feet—no foot-wall to be seen yet; this lode is composed of beautiful white prian, sugary spar, and mundic, carrying very strong capels; taking the composition of this lode altogether, I consider it to a very promising one indeed. In the cross-cut, driving north, in the 19, we have driven 1 fm. 3 ft. 2 in., but have not cut the lode. Our two lifts, from the 19, is keeping the water now very well. We shall sink the old engine-shaft as fast as nine able miners can possibly do it; this shaft is now down 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 19. I consider, if all goes on well, in about seven weeks we shall be down to the 30, cut a plat, and continue sinking on the 40 before we drive a cross-cut; this lode underlying west from 2½ to 3 ft. in a fathom, will shorten the driving of the cross-cut at that depth; this will drain Hitchins's shaft 20 fms. below the present bottom, which enables us to sink the shaft 20 fms., perhaps dry. I consider this mode of working is the most practical way to prosecute this mine. Still we may drive in the 30 fm. level, and cut the caunter lode, as the distance is much shorter to drive.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last we have driven the 20 fm. level east on the course of the lode 5 ft., where the lode is large and strong, producing good stones of copper ore, and on the south part some good saving work for lead. We have abandoned our operations on the south lode for the present; the stopes on the copper lode are much as usual. During the past week we have broken six bags of saving work for silver. We sampled another parcel of copper ore on Friday (April 29), about 15 tons.

WHEAL MARY.—We are driving the western adit level, the lode in which is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of flookan, mundic, quartz, prian, and good stones of lead ore—an exceedingly kindly lode, and one that fully warrants fair development, which will, I have no doubt, be remunerative by long and lasting courses of ore.

WHEAL MAY.—The lode in the 30 fm. level is without improvement; we are costeaning to discover the lead lode, but having to sink the pits deeper than I expected, the progress has not been such as I could have desired. The shode stones of gossan, &c., broken to-day (April 30), are good evidence of being near a lode; should it be discovered in the beginning of the week, I shall immediately write.

WHEAL PERU.—We have very little to state to-day (3d inst.) in addition to our last. The building of the engine-house is progressing favourably, as also the other surface operations. The lode in the deep adit, driving west, is much the same as last week, producing excellent stones of lead in the gossans.

WHEAL ROBERT.—In the 12 fm. level, I find Parrett's shaft has run together; and we have had some difficulty to get through it. In the 24 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, we have been clearing away the stuff left by the old company, and have been hauling from 100 to 150 kibbles per day for the last fortnight. The hauling machine works well. This level was completely full of refuse stuff from one end to the other, and it has taken up more time than I anticipated to clear it. We have now got as far as Collier's shaft; and I hope in a few days to be able to report that it is quite clear. In the 12 fm. level, east of Collier's shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and ore. I daily expect a course of ore in this end. The water is forked to the 36 fathom level; but there is a large quantity of timber at this place, and we have to cut it away as we go on. In the east adit end the lode is composed of a large black capel, with spar, mundic, and iron. We have the south end with us; but the lode is gone larger, and I cannot tell its size, as we have lost the north wall.

— *May* 4.—We have succeeded in clearing Parrett's shaft, so we now have a full communication to Collier's shaft for water and air. In the 24 fathom level we have cleared completely through from the engine-shaft to Collier's shaft, where we found Collier's shaft full for about 10 fms. above. We are now about 5 fms. east, clearing from a rise in the back of the 24, hoping to-morrow to be able to see the present end. Our shaftmen are getting on taking the shaft in its zig-zag state as fast as I can expect. We shall be able this week to get our machine at work in the 36 fathom level. We have also commenced dropping our pumps below the 36 towards the 48 fm. level. Our hauling machine, with the water-wheel, works remarkably well. Having been underground this morning, I find the lode in the ends driving just as last reported.

WHEAL SAMSON.—At the present end of our north and south level the lode has become very small; it appears to have made a splice. The stopes are without alteration. We are breaking down a good heap, and shall sort out the part which appears valuable; I will then write you the quantity, and send a fair sample.

WHEAL SARAH.—I cannot see any alteration in the ground since my last report. There is still water proceeding from the ground. I shall shortly prove the bearing of Sourton Consols lode, and if it proves to be one of the lodes already discovered in the adit level, I will lay out the work to develope it at deeper levels in the most judicious manner I think prudent.

WHEAL SIDNEY (PLYMPTON).—Since last report, the lode from the 23 to the adit level, west of Derrick shaft, has further improved in size, being now quite 9 feet wide in the end, exceedingly rich for tin throughout, and worth at least 65*l.* per fm.; the stopes east of Derrick shaft are quite as good as last reported. The stamps are in full work, and our dressing-floors so crowded with tinstuff that we are obliged to enlarge them. The calcining-house also is in full operation, and the sinking of our engine-shaft progressing most satisfactorily. The stopes west of Derrick, set heretofore at from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm., are now taken at 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* per fm.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—We have completed the necessary work, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft under the 23 fm. level. Up to this time (3 o'clock Friday), we have not yet discovered the north wall of the lode. We have driven in it since we cut the south wall 18 ft., and the water is still proceeding from before us.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, the shaft-men are engaged putting in penthouse in the 90 fm. level, preparatory to sinking for the 100 fm. level. In the 90 fm. level east the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the same level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 80 fathom level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; the stopes in the back of the same level, west of shaft, are worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 75 fm. level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. In the 70 fm. level, east of Madron's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, is communicated with the 70 fathom level. In the 50 fm. level, east of the shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive. In the 40 fathom level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; the lode in the same level, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. At Michell's shaft, on the same lode, the men are engaged stripping down the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the same lode, we have drawn all the materials to surface, pump rods, &c., and shall commence fixing in Champion's shaft on the north lode as soon as possible. In the 93 fm. level, east of boundary engine-shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 4*l.* per fathom; the stope in the back of the same level is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 83 fm. level, east of the same shaft, are worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 73 fm. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 5*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 63 fathom level, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 50 fathom level, east of Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, is worth 3*l.* per fathom. At North Carloose, the ground in the cross-cut, north of shaft, is good for driving, and very congenial for copper ore. Our tribute department is much the same as it has been for some time past.

WHEAL UNITY.—Statement of the present appearances and future prospects of this mine:—In the engine-shaft the shaftmen are sinking below the 70 fm. level with great activity. In the 70 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin; set to drive, on Saturday (April 30), at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fm. The 60 fm. level east has a lode in the end about 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin; set to drive at 35*s.* per fm. In the 50 east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing some good work for tin and copper ore; set to drive at 50*s.* per fm. In the 30 fm. level, east of eastern whim-shaft, there is a lode in the end 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; set to drive at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. The tribute department is much the same as reported last month. All the surface operations are going on without any material change. Black tin sold on Wednesday (April 27), as will be observed by the enclosed tin bill, 6 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., at 51*l.* 10*s.*=312*l.* 19*s.* Balance of black tin in stock after the above sale, according to estimate, 26 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

WHEAL UNY.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 3½ fms. under the 72 fm. level, the lode very large, about 8 ft. wide, and 2 ft. on the north of it is good stones of yellow copper ore, which we are leaving to stand for a week or two, and then we intend to take it down and send or draw it to surface; we shall then see if it will pay for dressing, as we wish to turn everything to advantage we possibly can—set yesterday (April 29), to nine men, at 26*l.* per fathom; you may think this price high, but when we take the pitwork into consideration, and the work the men have to do in the shaft, it is not so, for if our engine should stop but for one hour the men cannot work in the bottom of the shaft for the core. The cross-cut in the 72 fm. level is still very hard; the men have driven but 6 feet for the last month, so we have not got into the tin lode yet, to see how it looks: we hope to give some favourable report respecting it soon—set to four men yesterday, at 15*l.* per fathom. The 60 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is still hard, and the lode about 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore throughout: we think it right to extend this end further west, and when we get under Cock's shaft to sink it down and hole for the ventilation of the mine, as there is no shaft but the engine-shaft under the 40 fm. level—set yesterday to four men, at 7*l.* per fm., for 1 fm. The 30 fm. level, on the new north lode, is still very hard, and the lode pinched up, but having favourable indications for improvement—set to four men, at 13*l.* per fm., for 1 fathom. The 30 cross-cut, north from this lode, is much the same as when I wrote last, having the same appearance—set to six men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. We intend to sample our tinstuff on Monday next, when we hope to have more than 200 tons, but I am sorry to say the price of tin is gone down considerably, which will make against us in the price, and I fear we shall be at a loss for purchasers, as East Uny Consols adventurers have ceased to purchase any more, and Capt. James Oates is dead, and the son has bought but little since his death. I have sent to all the tin purchasers I know in order to meet the sale. Our copper ore was sold last Thursday, and the 12 tons parcel fetched 5*l.* 14*s.* per ton, and the 10 tons 2*l.* 11*s.*, which is much lower than I anticipated; the standard of copper ore has greatly gone down—only 127*l.* 17*s.*, at 5½ produce, last Thursday. Our tribute pitches are looking much as usual, and the tributers generally working with much spirit. I am sorry to say that one of our men, while filling a kibble at Goading's shaft yesterday, fell a distance of 25 fms., and is very much injured, but I hope he will in time recover again.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—Our shaftmen are now employed in fixing the plunger-lift in the 30 fathom level; we expect to complete it about the end of this week. The ground in the shaft is easier for sinking; it is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 30, and, according to the look of the ground at present, we can sink nearly 3 fms. per month; at least, we hope to be at the 40 in about two months more.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The north part of the lode in the north engine-shaft has been taken down this last week, which is about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spar, mundic, lead, and copper ore, altogether. The south part remains large and hard, carrying spots of copper ore. The ground in the engine-shaft is a little improved for sinking. The engine and pitwork are working well.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for March:

Mines.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Copper.
Raipas	35	6	2·100
Old Mine	170	5½	9·350
United Mines	8	6	·480
Michell's	115	7	·840
Total	*Tons* 223		12·770

Mining Report from 23d March to the 18th April.

Raipas.—At Monk's shaft we have sunk about 8 feet below the 30 without any change; the shaft is still in slate, and the ground is speedy, and in favour of the men. In the 30 fm. level east the lode is about 5 ft. wide, with two smooth walls, and presenting altogether a most favourable appearance; it also makes reserves both in the roof and bottom; the ground, however, in this part is very hard, owing to the quantity of ferruginous quartz disseminated throughout the whole of the lode, but we still make fair progress with the level. With respect to the 30 cross-cut east there is no change, and our progress is less satisfactory, owing to the compact nature of the limestone stratum. In the stope under the 20 the lode is in some places about 9 ft. wide, containing ores throughout, and presenting a very kindly appearance, but we cannot break out the quantity of ground anticipated, owing to the number of vughs which are constantly met with, and which have offered many impediments to our progress.

United Mines.—The winze on Woodfall's lode still yields fair returns of good ore. At the depth of 10 fms. on the course of the lode we proposed driving levels for further exploring it, and at the same time hope to open some good tribute ground. The returns at present are not large, but profitable, and the prospects are very encouraging.

Old Mine.—Our progress at this mine is still satisfactory, and the prospects continue equally promising. In Bergmester's eastern workings we have a large and good lode, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the other parts of the mine continue to yield profitable returns, the average produce being about 5 tons of ore per fm. The tribute pitch under the tramroad is rather deteriorated, but this will not materially affect the monthly produce. Our progress in driving the 10 fm. level westerly is slow, owing to the hard nature of the lode; but, on forming the proposed communication with the shallow adit, we expect to lay open some more reserves of orey ground.

Michell's.—A great improvement in the level has been perceptible during the last few days; the lode is somewhat larger, and the ore is more concentrated, and better quality, but the ground is hard and difficult to excavate. In the tribute pitches there is no alteration to note—the returns from these places equal our expectations.

LINARES MINES.—Received from Mr. Henry Thomas:—

Pozo Ancho, April 23.—The lode in the engine-shaft has improved sihce my last report, and is now worth from 1 to 1½ tons in a fm., ground more favourable for sinking. The lode in the 65, driving west of engine-shaft, contains stones of lead, not to value. The 65, driving east of the cross-cut, on the north lode, is poor; east of San Anton, in the 65, driving west of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, is very favourable for driving, but at present poor for lead; in the same level, driving east, the lode is worth 5 tons in a fm., harder than last reported. San Jorge winze, sinking under the 55, and in advance of the last mentioned end, is worth 2½ tons of lead in a fm. The 55, driving west of La Casualidad, is at present worth 1½ ton of lead in a fm. Gomez's winze, sinking under the 45, in advance of the 55 end, is just as last reported, containing a small quantity of lead, worth ¼ ton in a fm., and consequently not of any commercial value. The 55, driving east of La Fortuna winze, contains spots of lead, and I hope we shall soon be able to report more favourably of this end. Fernandez winze, sinking under the 45, in advance of it, is worth 2½ tons in a fm.. The stopes in the 55, between Las Nieves and San Anton, are without material change. The 45, driving west of San Juan winze, is somewhat improved, containing small strings of lead; the same level, driving east of La Esperanza, contains a small branch of lead ore, not to value. La Suerte winze, sinking under the 31, in advance of the last named end, is worth 1 ton in a fm. The ends driving east and west on the north lode, from Esperanza cross-cut in this level, contains stones of lead, not of value. East of Thorne's shaft, the 31 is worth 4 tons in a fm.; the north lode is now falling into this end, and the value of the two branches now therein is as stated—ground hard; Thorne's shaft, sinking under this level, is worth 1½ ton in a fm. In the 31, driving west from the eastern cross-cut, the north lode is worth ¾ ton in a fathom. Driving east from La Esperanza cross-cut, on the same lode, the end is at present poor; Garcia's winze, sinking under this level, on the north lode, is worth 2 tons in a fm.; west of San Juan, driving on the north branch in the 31, the lode is worth ½ ton in a fm. In Field's shaft the lode is as last reported, nor is there anything new to notice in any of the other bargains.

QUÆNANGEN MINES.—[Report from the 2d to the 14th April.]

Lode C.—The operations are here confined to the lower workings, where the lode is large and regular, but its produce has been very fluctuating; sometimes it has been composed of solid yellow ore of 16 to 18 per cent., and at others there has scarcely a spot of ore been seen. At present the produce of this lode is very mundicky, but the returns will fully cover the cost of working. We are now but 4 fms. perpendicular from the surface, and have every reason to expect an improvement in depth.

Lode E.—We have at last cleared the whole of the old workings in the bottom of the mine, and have commenced stoping, for the purpose of reaching the depth of 10 fms., when we propose to carry on the operations with a more regular system of levels and shafts; the lode in this part of the mine was found as reported on the suspension of the workings; it is small, but the ore is regular, and of a good quality, and appears to be extending easterly towards the new perpendicular shaft, now sunk 9 fms. under the adit. In driving the adit easterly on this lode from shaft No. 2 we intersected a small bunch of very rich yellow ore, and are now engaged in exploring it in the back. From appearances now held out, we have every reason to expect it will continue so to the surface, where we had favourable indications. In a short time we hope to explore this bunch of ore under the adit with a 5 fm. level; we might do so earlier, but wish to avoid breaking the bottom of the adit as much as possible. We have still a great deal of work to perform to get this mine in good working order, but when the difficulties are once overcome, we have every reason to anticipate satisfactory results.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Despatches have been received per *Magdalena*, dated Guanaxuato, March 28th and from the city of Mexico, April 2, of which the following are extracts:—

MINE OF RAYAS.—A sudden and notable falling off in the amount of sales has occurred in this mine, which is attributable partly to the lower ley of the ores extracted by buscones, and partly to a considerable reduction in the prices paid by purchasers, and which has more or less affected all the mines in the district. The operations of the month have left little or no profit—the value of the ores sold having been absorbed in the outlay, which is very heavy, in consequence of the extensive drainage being carried on. The first quarterly liquidation of accounts for this year will take place at the end of the month, and will show a profit of some $18,000 for division amongst the owners, of which the company's share will be about $6000.

MINE OF JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The extraction of the month has considerably decreased—the space between the pozos of San Miguel and Carazon de Jesus having been eaten out, and the ore in the pozo of San Pantaleon having become poorer and more thinly scattered in the vein. The junction of this pozo with the level of San Anastasio will now be effected in a few days, and a final cross-cut driven through the vein, as a concluding test of its quality in this part of the mine. Its present aspect does not give much hope; and it is thought more than probable that it will be found necessary to abandon the La Natividad end, and concentrate all energies upon the San Pablo level of the mine. The San Pablo end has been carried on for the last three weeks on the outside of the vein, in ground very favourable for driving, and has progressed some 16 varas. At about 14 varas further on, a cross-cut will be driven through the vein, as a trial of its width and quality; and it is to be hoped may show a favourable result.

MINE OF TRINIDAD.—The sinking of the shaft of Guadalupe to the level required was effected on the night of the 21st March, and in a few days it will be in complete working order. A working, consisting of inclined pozos and short levels, will be at once opened towards the Mine of San Vincente, with the object of obtaining an increased depth, and at the same time of approaching the point where they have met with the good deposit of ore in that mine. This deposit still continues to yield, and appears to be large and formal; and it is to be hoped may be found to extend into the territory of La Trinidad.

MINE OF ALDANA.—The drainage of this mine having been completed, it is proposed to have a survey held upon it, by Messrs. Feuber, Mackintosh, and Parkman, to obtain the opinion of those gentlemen as to the real merits of the speculation in the first place, and their estimate of the probable outlay required for its development in the second. From the data thus afforded, a conclusion may be drawn as to whether it is compatible with the resources of the company to continue the speculation or not.

Finances in Mexico.—The usual monthly statement of returns and expenditure brought down to the 26th inst. (March), shows an available asset of $4832 0 7, exclusive of liabilities and current expenditure

Quicksilver.—The price of this article remains the same as last quoted, with a large stock in the hands of the agents of the Californian mines. The stock on hand was as follows—viz.:

In store 60 flasks, containing	Lbs.	4,500
In use at Barrera	Lbs. 8,264	8
For use at Dolores	10,224	8=18,489
Total	Lbs.	22,989

ZACATECAS (San Acasio Claim).—For the purpose of liquidating the amount of $180,000 decreed due to the company, together with interest thereon, a portion of the export duties on bullion, and paid in at the Maritano custom-houses of Vera Cruz and Tampico, is to be the fund from whence such payments are to be made.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The reports of the Metcalfe Mining Company of Jamaica, received by the West India steamer just arrived, are anything but satisfactory, and fully warrant the exercise of a large amount of caution in dealing with the shares, which have been run to the extravagant price of 17*l.* or 18*l.* premium, on a payment of 1*l.* The drop which has already taken place since the arrival of the steamers is not less than from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per share, and there is no doubt that they have not yet reached their lowest point; indeed, we only wonder that, with the recent case of the Nova Scotia bubble before their eyes, from which numbers have so largely suffered, people should, with such extreme eagerness, rush into foreign adventures, of which they can know little or nothing, to the exclusion of legitimate British mining. The original shares of the Metcalfe were 20,000, on which 1*l.* has been paid, and subsequently 2000 new shares have been issued to the old proprietors, at 10*l.* per share, or nominally 9*l.* premium, and the whole have been run up to the ruinous price of 18*l.* per share, or 390,000*l.*, for an unproved concern. Private letters state the cost of the carriage of the ores from the mountain in which the mine is situated to Kingston at not less than 32*s.* per cwt., thus rendering it impossible to work the mine at anything but a loss, assuming the ores to be of enormous richness, to which expense must be added the cost of working, and freight to England. A difficulty has also, we understand, arisen with the heir-at-law as to the title to the mine, which may occasion serious consequences, and which, at present, threatens to involve the concern in litigation.

Another correspondent says:—"It appears strange that a misunderstanding should have occurred with reference to this company; there are no just grounds for the shares going down. A block of ore may be seen at Thompson and Boliner's, 57½, Old Broad-street, weighing upwards of 500 lbs., said, by a high scientific authority, to be of a peculiar description of copper—very valuable; it is to be assayed in a few days, and will prove that the produce of the mine will exceed anything previously known."

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 6, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton.
Bar and bolt *a*	—	£9 0 0
In Wales *a*	—	- 8 5 0
In Liverpool *a*	—	- 9 0 0
In Staffordshire *a*	—	- 9 10 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—	-13 0 0
* „ double *a*	—	14 10 0
*Hoop *a*	—	-12 0 0
*Rod, round *a*	—	-11 0 0
Nail rod, square *a*	—	-11 0 0
Rails (Wales) *b*	—	- 8 10 0
„ (Staffordshire) *b*	—	- 9 0 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde *b*	—	- 5 0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *b*	—	- 2 12 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.	—	- 2 11 6
No. 1, in Wales *e*	—	- 4 10 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	- 3 15 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10 0	- 6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	-14 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	—	- 3 12 6
Ditto Wales	4 0 0	- 4 5 0
FOREIGN IRON. *a*		
Swedish	—	-12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	-17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	- 6 0 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *a*		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	-18 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	— —
SPELTER. *c*		
On the spot ... p. ton	—	-20 0 0
To arrive	—	-20 10 0
ZINC.		
In sheets *d* ... p. ton		30 0 0

ENGLISH COPPER.			
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a* ... p. ton			117 0 0
Tough cake *a*	„		117 0 0
Sheathing and bolts *a* .. p. lb.			0 1 1
Sheet *a*	„		0 1 1
Bottoms *a*	„		0 1 2
Old *a*	„		—
Yellow Metal *a*	„		0 0 11
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. † cwt.			2 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *a*			
Pig ... p. ton			24 10 0
Sheet	„		- 25 10 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a*			
Spanish, in bond ... p. ton			24 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *e*			
Block ... p. cwt.		—	- 5 8 0
Ingots	„	—	- 5 16 0
Bar	„	—	- 5 9 0
Refined	„	—	- 6 2 0
Grain	„	—	- 6 9 0
Fine grain	„	—	- 7 0 0
Ditto bars	„	—	- 7 2 0
Ditto granulated	„	—	- 7 4 0
FOREIGN TIN. *e*			
Banca ... p. cwt.			5 8 0
Straits (uncertified)	„		5 6 0
TIN-PLATES. *b*			
IC Charcoal ... p. box		—	- 1 14 6
IX Ditto	„	—	- 2 0 6
IC Coke	„	—	- 1 5 0
IX Ditto	„	—	- 1 11 0
Canada plates *a* . ton		—	- —
QUICKSILVER *f* ... p. lb.		—	- 0 2 4

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, nett; *c*, 3 ditto; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto. *f*, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—† Discount 5 per cent.
* Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

The SCOTCH PIG-IRON MARKET has rallied this week, and prices have improved about 3s. 6d. per ton; we quote 51s. 6d. to 52s. cash, Mixed Nos., f. o. b. in Glasgow. Other descriptions of iron are without alteration.

SPELTER very dull, at 20l. on the spot and 20l. 10s. to arrive.

TIN quiet—500 slabs Banca sold at 108s.

TIN-PLATES—Coke has fallen about 2s. per box; good marks may be bought at 24s. 6d. to 25s.

GLASGOW, MAY 5.—Our pig-iron market has somewhat rallied since our last. To-day we close with sellers at 51s. 6d., but it is generally admitted that the state of the trade is not what could be wished, some speculators of note having only temporarily got rid of their difficulties. The closing prices for the last week are—April 29th, 50s.; 30th, 50s. 6d.; May 2d, 52s.; 3d, 51s. 6d.; 4th, 51s. 6d.; 5th, 51s. 6d. Bars (common) we now quote at 8l. 15s.; rails, 8l. 5s. to 8l. 10s., free on board here, less 4 per cent. for cash.

MINES.—During the early part of the week there was an uneasy feeling in the market, on account of the further and unexpected fall in the standard, and several shares in the heavy copper mines were offered for sale at considerably reduced prices. West Caradons were sold at 250l., being a fall of 100l. per share, but within the last day or two these, as well as a few other shares, have rallied a little, and there has been altogether a better business doing. Alfred Consols have improved upon last week's quotations, and have been largely dealt in at 18l. and 18l. 10s. per share. Upon many young mines the calls are becoming heavy, and telling both upon the patience of the holders and upon the prices of shares. In Herodscombe, the report from which is of a most favourable character, a large business has been doing, at 1l., 1l. 5s., and 1l. 7s. 6d. For Merllyns there has been a good demand. South Tamar, East Tamar, and East Gunnis Lake shares offered, without finding buyers. Devon Great Consols stand at 455l.; South Frances, 180l.; Mary Ann, 42l.; Sidney, 8l. to 9l.; Keswick, 9l. to 10l.; Cupid, 8l. to 9l.; Vale of Towy, 1l. 10s.; North Towey, 17s. 6d.; Herodsfoot, 14l. to 15l.; Guskus, 1l. 10s.; Trebarvah, 10l. to 10l. 10s.; Orsedd, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s., and in great request; Merllyn, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s.; Pen-y-Gelli, 28l. to 30l.; New Linares, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s.; Basset, 600l.; United Mines, 370l.; Bedford United, 9l. 5s. to 9l. 10s.; Marke Valley, 4l. 10s. to 5l.; Kirkcudbrightshire, 4l. to 4l. 5s.; Garreg, 1l. 10s.; Dolcoath, 80l. to 90l.; South Caradon, 190l.; West Providence, from 52l. to 53l.; Wheal Constance, 25l.

In the Metal Market, Copper and Tin stand at the last quotation (with no very extensive dealings in either), except a drop in the price of Banca, 500 slabs of which have gone off at 5l. 8s. per cwt., and Tin-Plates are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per box cheaper; Coke may be had at 24s. 6d., best marks. On Tuesday next a large sale of foreign copper ore takes place at Swansea, and the result is likely to affect the market generally, should the following sale prove of an equally large tonnage.—Lead remains firm. —Spelter drooping.—Manufactured Iron maintains its price, and Scotch Pig has recovered from the sudden drop announced in our last, and is freely selling at 51s. 6d. to 52s. per ton cash, in Glasgow.

At the Devonshire Great Consolidated Mining Company's annual meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed the amount already divided as profits to be 48l. 10s. per share, or nearly 50,000l., and that the future prosperity of the concern was likely even to surpass the past—the present reserves of ore being an increase over last year of 4823 tons. The general statement, which is one of much interest to all concerned in mining, will be found in another column.

At West Caradon Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 28th April, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance from last account, 3767l. 12s. 4d.; ores sold, February and March (less lord's dues, 550l. 9s. 9d.), 8193l. 5s. 2d.; materials sold, 157l. 6s. 2d.=12,118l. 3s. 8d.—Pursers, agents', and clerk's salaries, &c., 277l. 0s. 11d.; mine cost, Jan. and Feb., 4133l. 9s. 7d.; merchants' bills, &c., 1250l. 2s. 8d.; dividend paid in March, 2048l.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 4409l. 10s. 6d. The nett profit on the two months working was 2689l. 18s. 2d. A dividend of 10l. per share was declared.

At South Wheal Tolgus meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Jan. and February showed—Balance from last account, 702l. 0s. 7d.; ores sold (less dues), 3077l. 19s. 4d.=3779l. 19s. 11d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 1949l. 14s. 9d.; by dividend of 4l. per share (1024l.); leaving balance in hand, 806l. 5s. 2d.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Balance from last account, 703l. 13s. 8d.; ores sold (less dues), 3681l. 2s. 9d.=4384l. 16s. 5d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 2303l. 5s. 5d.; by dividend of 5l. 10s. per share, 1364l.: leaving balance in hand, 717l. 11s.

At Balleswidden Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 27th April, a dividend of 10s. per share (812l.) was declared.

At the Mendip Hills meeting, yesterday (Edward H. Barwell, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Nett proceeds of lead sold to the 31st Dec. last, 11,077l. 9s. 7d.—Payments since last meeting, including balance of 1908l. 16s. 7d., and dues paid to Viscount Clifden, 8497l. 9s. 7d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 258l. 2s. 7d. The accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend declared of 10s. per share. The report was received with general satisfaction, and a high compliment was paid to the chairman for his great and successful exertions as one of the directors of the company, in furtherance of the interests of the shareholders. On the motion of Mr. Munday, which was seconded by Mr. Granding, it was unanimously resolved that a committee be formed, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Barwell with a suitable testimonial for his valuable services, to carry out which object Messrs. Trover, Stainsby, P. Watson, and Munday were selected from the body of shareholders.

At Wheal Trehane meeting, on the 15th April (Thomas Watson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 722l. 13s. 2d.; lead ore sold, 1924l. 11s. 9d.=2647l. 4s. 11d.—Dividends declared, Feb., 512l.; Jan. mine cost, 384l. 2s. 4d.; Feb., 391l. 17s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 323l. 7s. 5d.; income tax, 15l. 14s. 8d.; lords' dues, 124l. 16s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 931l. 5s. 11d. The amount of assets above liabilities was estimated at 1512l. 5s. 11d. A dividend of 1l. per share was declared. Messrs. Thomas and William Watson, with the purser and captain, were appointed a committee to make arrangements to add certain property to Trehane sett for mining purposes. The shares of the company are to be increased from 512 to 1024. Capt. S. Richards reported that in the 100 fm. level north end the lode was worth 28l. per fm.; the south end was worth 22l. per fm.; the stopes in the back were worth full 25l. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 88 were worth 9l. per fm.

At Tywarnhayle and Naneekuke Mine meeting, on the 30th April, the accounts for Jan. and Feb., showed—Balance from last account, 2283l. 8s. 2d.; ores sold (less dues), 1256l. 3s. 11d.; sale of materials, 40l. 12s. 2d.=3580l. 4s. 3d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 1426l. 0s. 6d.: leaving a balance of 2154l. 3s. 9d.

At Wheal Venton bi-monthly meeting, on the 29th April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 64l. 8s. 8d.; calls received, 126l. 17s.=191l. 5s. 8d.—By Jan. mine cost, 68l. 11s. 2d.; Feb., 28l. 18s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 54l. 18s. 4d.: leaving balance in hand, 40l. 18s. The balance of liabilities over assets was 257l. 15s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. James Osborn reported that the engine was making satisfactory progress towards forking the mine to the bottom, and recommended deferring driving the cross-cut in the 30 till they were better prepared for keeping out the water.

At the Cefn Gwyn Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Edward P. Walker, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To call of 1s. 6d. per share on 4422 shares, 331l. 13s.; by balance against mine, 29l. 17s. 8d.; mine costs, February and March, 103l. 17s. 6d., printing, stationery, &c., 3l. 13s.: leaving balance in favour of mine of 194l. 4l. 10d.—viz., cash in hand, 68l. 4s. 10d., and arrears of call, 126l. Mr. Saunders urged the practicability and importance of proceeding with the new shaft and machinery, recommended by Captain Trevethan. In reply to a shareholder, Mr. Josephs, the purser and secretary, said the new works would probably cost 1000l. The proceedings are more fully detailed in another part of our columns.

At the West Goginan Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Sir George Hodgkinson in the chair), the accounts showed—By call of 5s. per share on 2048 shares, 512l.—By balance against mine, 36l. 13s.; mine cost for Jan. and Feb., 228l. 15s. 7d.; bank charge on account, committee, stationery, &c., 6l. 16s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 239l. 15s. 5d. Captain S. Trevethan reported that the cutting of the plat in the 45, east and west of the engine-shaft, was completed. The lode in the south shaft, sinking under the 15 fm. level, was from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and although but little ore was at present in sight it had a very promising appearance. He had found to his surprise that the piece of ground to the east of West Goginan had been promised to Messrs. Taylor for old Goginan Mine. Mr. Saunders thought the report unsatisfactory; it was merely a recapitulation of the reports which had appeared in the *Mining Journal* for weeks past. The chairman suggested the propriety of employing some disinterested person to inspect the mine and report thereon. Mr. Josephs (the secretary) said he sent down a person for that purpose some four or five months ago, and whose opinion was that all the lodes formed a junction under the hill, and that if the company had courage and patience they would find that the mine would ultimately develope itself to their satisfaction. In answer to a shareholder, Mr. Josephs said that, from the commencement of their operations, about three years ago, between 4000l. and 5000l. had been laid out upon the mine. The general opinion of the meeting was that the captain ought to give more general information. The accounts were adopted, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman.

At West Wheal Towan meeting, on the 30th April, the accounts, for January and February, showed—Ores sold (less dues), 1466l. 10s. 2d.; call, 1000l.=2466l. 10s. 2d.—Balance from the last account, 640l. 15s. 1d.—Mine costs, &c., 1518l. 16s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 306l. 18s. 9d.

At Wheal Kitty meeting, on Wednesday (Islip Odell, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 4318l 15s.—By cash payments to February, 1399l. 9s. 5d.; Feb. and March mine cost, 900l. 7s. 6d.; merchants' bills, instalments for purchase of mine, &c., 1828l. 10s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 190l. 7s 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made, payable by two instalments on the 9th of May and 1st of June. The contract with the Charlestown Iron-Works Company for purchase of a steam-whim at 720l. was confirmed, and Messrs. Odell, Goslett, Holgate, Hinton, and King-Church were appointed the finance committee. Capt. John Davies reported that the new central shaft was progressing satisfactorily, being sunk nearly 17 fms. from surface. In the back of the 14 west they had resumed stoping by nine men, and had a very good course of tin.

At the Poltimore Mining Company's meeting, on Thursday (Captain Heneage in the chair), the accounts showed—Shares sold, 41,720l.; red gossan produced (28 ozs. 7 dwts. of gold, at 4l. 5s. 5d. per oz.), 121l. 9s. 7d.; brown gossan (7 ozs. 2 dwts., at 4l. 5s. 5d. per oz.), 30l. 6s. 6d.=4181l. 15s. 7d.—Management, purchase of sett, preliminary expenses, &c., 22,116l. 18s. 2d.: leaving balance at the banker's in favour of adventurers, 19,754l. 17s. 5d. A cake of pure gold was produced at the meeting, weighing 26½ ozs., and which had been extracted from 20 tons of red gossan. The report stated that they had apparently an inexhaustible deposit of the red gossan, which had yielded 1 oz. 7 dwts. of gold per ton; whilst the brown, which could be traced across the entire sett, had produced 6 dwts. of gold per ton, besides silver and copper. It was determined to send immediately to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson another 100 tons of gossan for reduction, by which time it was expected Capt. Moorsom and Mr. Mitchell would be in a position to test the gossan by their improved method at the Britannia Works, now in the course of erection. Lord Ranelagh, James Cook, Charles Heneage, Thomas Inglis Hampton, Richard Martin, Henry Mogford, Henry W. Taylor, and Edward Hobhouse, Esqs., were elected the committee of management. The proceedings of the meeting gave great satisfaction. [A full report will be found in another column.]

At Wheal Robins bi-monthly meeting, on the 29th of April, (Thomas Campbell, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 27l. 7s. 8d.; tin sold, 91l. 10s. 7d.; calls received, 504l. 19s.=623l. 17s. 3d.—February mine cost, 176l. 6s. 5d.; March, 173l. 4s. 7d.; merchants' bills for Aug., Sept., and Oct., 155l. 2s. 4d.; banker's commission, 4s. 7d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 118l. 19s. 4d. It was resolved to erect, forthwith, a 21 ft.-water-wheel, for drawing the stuff. Capt. James Osborn reported that the 55, or bottom level, on the old lode was cleared, secured, and ventilated to the ends, both east and west of the shaft. In the back of the 30 they had a pitch working for tin, at 12s. in 1l., where the tributers were getting good wages, the lode large, producing about 2 cwts. of tin in 100 sacks, and another in the back of the shallow adit, also working at a tribute of 12s. in 1l., producing ore of nearly as good quality. In the back of the 30, on Watson's lode, there was a good branch of ore from 3 to 6 inches wide.

At Perran Wheal Jane Consols Mine meeting, on the 30th April (W. Holgate, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 111l. 14s. 1d.; calls received, 797l. 10s.=909l. 4s. 1d.—January and Feb. mine cost, 184l. 19s. 3d.; second instalment purchase of mine, 500l.; office expenses, 9l. 15s. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 214l. 9s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Messrs. Cheston, Goslett, Holgate, Hinton, and Church were appointed the finance committee. Capt. John Davies reported that the shaftmen had nearly completed the dividing, casing, and bedding down the shaft, and some time next week hoped to resume sinking.

At Prince Albert Consols Mine meeting, on the 30th April (Thomas Walmsley, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 36l. 15s. 3d.; Calls received, 456l. 9s. 6d.; tin sold, 98l. 10s. 4d.=591l. 15s. 6d.—Jan. and Feb. mine cost, 246l. 17s. 5d.; repayment of loan, office expenses, &c., 77l. 9s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 267l. 8s. 11d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and Messrs. Cheston, Goslett, Holgate, and Coleman were appointed the finance committee. Capt. John Davies reported that the shaft was now 4 fms. below the 20; in sinking the strata became more settled, and the lode better defined.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on the 29th April (Joseph Hopgood, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 180l. 8s. 1d.; mine cost, Jan., 161l. 5s. 5d.; Feb., 166l. 6s.; printing, secretary's salary, &c., 88l. 13s. 6d.=546l. 13s.—By ores sold, 175l. 12s. 4d.; calls received, 274l. 14s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 96l. 6s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and the directors were requested to obtain estimates for the erection of a steam-engine on the western ground. Capts. James Phillips and Thomas Neill reported that in the western part, or Duchy side, of the sett, the lode in the shaft was still a fine promising one. Within a month there would be about 40 tons of ore ready for sampling, independent of that raised in the middle adit. The middle adit had been driven 14 fms. 3 ft., the last 3 fms. through a productive lode. In the old mine they had four pitches working, three at 12s. in 1l., and one at 13s. 4d. in 1l., producing fair quantities of ore. In the western ground the new shaft was down 6 fms. 1 ft., lode from 7 to 8 ft. wide, gossan, quartz, prian, flookan, and spots of rich black and yellow ore. The cost, according to the present scale of working, would be about 160l. per month, against which tributers' ore would amount to about 60l. per month, with a prospect of increased returns from the middle level.

At the East Ding Dong Mine meeting, on the 20th April, the accounts showed—Mine cost from October to February inclusive, 394l. 0s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 424l. 17s. 8d.=818l. 18s. 5d.—By calls received, 512l.: leaving balance against adventurers, 306l. 18s. 5d. A call of 15s. per share was made. The captain reported they had been driving the adit end west, where there was a promising lode, producing a little tin. A 24-in. engine had been purchased, which was expected to be at work in a few days.

At Wheal James meeting, on the 29th April (William Thorne, Esq., in the chair), Messrs. W. Thorne, J. Maxwell. W. Young, J. E. Prockter, and J. Bluett, were appointed the committee of management, Mr. J. D. Young purser, Capt. Henry Groves captain on the mine, and Capt. Richard Morcom the superintending captain. The captain reported that the lode in the end of the 10 was 5 ft. wide, worth 14 tons of ore per fm. of good quality. In the stopes in the back of the 10 there was a very productive lode, 6 ft. wide, worth 17 tons of ore per fm.

At Penhale Consols meeting, on the 29th April (William Thorne, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 540l.; December cost, 457l. 7s. 9d.; January ditto, 680l. 15s. 8d.; Feb., 411l. 3s. 2d.; March, 513l. 0s. 2d.=2602l. 6s. 2d.—Ore sold in Jan., 325l. 1s. 7d.; March, 564l. 9s. 5d.: leaving balance against adventnrers, 1712l. 15s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Messrs. Thorne, J. G. Maxwell, W. Young, H. Churchill, and W. Warne were elected the committee of management, Mr. John D. Young the purser, Captain S. Mitchell the captain on the mine, and Capt. Morcom the superintending captain. Captain W. Release reported that the engine-shaft was now down 8 fms. below the 48; they had intersected the eastern part of the lode by a cross-cut, and found it to be 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. Gurney's shaft was down 6 fms. 5 ft. below the 48, lode 9 in. wide, producing some stones of ore.

At Fat-work and Wheal Virtue Consols meeting, on the 29th of April (William Thorne, Esq., in the chair), Messrs. W. Thorne, E. C. Bourne, J. G. Maxwell, G. Helmore, and J. E. Prockter were appointed the committee of management, Mr. J. D. Young the purser, and Capt. R. Morcom the superintending captain of the mine. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. John Barratt reported that they had completed the engine-shaft 11 fms. below the adit level. The stopes from the back of the adit were worth 7l. per fm. They had also intersected a lode south of the great cross-course, worth about 3l. per fm.

At Hingston Down Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 112l. 15s. 3d.; copper ores sold, 606l. 18s. 9d.=719l. 14s.—Paid dues on ores sold in Jan., 79l. 17s. 5d.; Feb. cost, 593l. 17s. 10d.; discount, office expenses, &c., 33l. 2s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of the mine of 9l. 17s. 7d. The estimated balance of payments over receipts before next meeting was 448l. 3s. 1d., and the estimated value of copper ores to be sold this month 1000l. H. B. Jones, Esq., having disqualified, John Thomas, Esq., was requested to accept office in the committee of management. Captain Richards's salary was increased to 10l. 10s. per month. Capt. W. Richards reported that Morris's shaft and Doidge's winze were sinking below the 55, and were down about 3 fathoms towards a 65. In Doidge's winze the lode in the part carrying was 6 ft. wide, and continued to yield large quantities of good quality ore. The tributers in the back of the 35 were earning good wages at 10s. and 11s. in 1l., at a standard of 15s. per produce. The returns for the past two months were sampled on the 29th April, amounting to 157 tons, and, on an average, equal in produce to the last parcel sold.

At Devon Consols North Mine meeting, on the 12th April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 26l. 12s. 1d.; call on 5000 shares, 625l.=651l. 12s. 11d.—Four months' mine cost, from Dec. to March inclusive, 342l. 16s. 5d.; secretary, rent, &c., 35l. 18s.; calls in arrear, 206l. 10s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 66l. 8s. 6d. The committee reported that the engine-shaft was down 24 fms., and that the engine and machinery were working very satisfactorily. Captain Rickard having resigned, in consequence of accepting an appointment in Australia, the committee appointed Capt. Henry Williams to be captain on the mine.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on the 27th April (W. T. James, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, 1006l. 10s.; March tin sold, 733l. 5s. 7d.; spare materials, 4l. 2s. 11d.=1743l. 18s. 6d.—Balance from last account, 275l. 15s. 7d.; February cost, 202l. 3s. 8d.; March, 198l. 8s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 849l. 17s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 217l. 13s. 2d. Messrs. W. T. James, E. S. Codd, A. Moore, H. Lindon, and J. B. Fenwick, were elected the committee. According to the report of the committee, 10 tons of tin would be ready for sampling by the 11th instant. They anticipated a regular monthly surplus above the working cost, which was about 250l. per month. A subscription was opened for the widow and five children of James Eddy, the brother of the captain, who was accidentally killed in the mine. The adventurers as a body subscribed 10l. 10s. Capt. Joseph Eddy reported they had sunk the engine-shaft 5 fms. under the 38. In Mudge's stope west of Derrick shaft, in the bottom of the adit level, the lode was from 7 to 8 ft. wide, with a leader of tin on the footwall of from 12 to 18 in. wide; the remainder of the lode carrying tin throughout—the whole being worth at least 60l. per fm. In Hooper's stope, west of Mudge's stope, the lode was 6 ft. wide, worth 45l. per fm. They were stamping at the rate of 2 tons of black tin per week. The estimated value of tin ground in sight was 12,728l. The samplings in future will be bi-monthly: 12 tons will be sampled on the 11th inst., and 15 to 20 tons on the 11th July. There are six lodes altogether in the sett. The produce hitherto has been raised from one only. Four out of the five others are expected to prove equally productive; and the committee hope to declare a good dividend at the general meeting in August.

At Tywardreath Mine meeting, on the 29th of April, the accounts for February and March showed—By calls received, 992l.; received of Cornwall Railway Company for removing whim, 5l.=997l.—Balance from last account, 262l. 3s. 8d.; mine costs, &c., 731l. 11s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3l. 4s. 7d. A call of 2l. per share was made.

At Nant-y-Car Mine meeting, on the 12th April, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 206l. 15s. 7d.; February mine cost and merchants' bills, 212l. 1s.; March, 87l. 3s.; bankers' commission, 4l. 10s. 3d.=510l. 9s. 10d.—Calls received, 497.: leaving balance against adventurers, 13l. 9s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captain E. Roberts reported that the washing-floors and roads had been completed, and the mine was in perfect working order. During the last two months the 53 had been driven south 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in. The 43 fm. level had been driven south 6 fms.; stoping north 4 fms.; stoping on the back 4 fms.: 18 tons of ore had been dressed ready for market.

At Leeds and St. Aubyn Consols Mine meeting, on the 27th April (Frederick Hill, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 405l. 1s. 1d.; six months' mine cost, from Oct. to March inclusive, 293l. 2s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 30l. 14s. 11d.; lord's dues, 1-18th, 1l. 2s.=730l. 0s. 2d. By tinstuff sold, 19l. 16s. 5d.; calls on 256 shares, 512l.: leaving balance against adventurers, 198l. 3s. 9d. It was resolved, from the great extent of tin ground opened, to authorise the agents to purchase and erect a steam-engine, with stamps attached, forthwith. The mine was divided into 1024 shares, and a call of 10s. per share made. Messrs. Hocking and Loam were appointed the engineers of the mine. Captains Joseph Vivian, M. W. Martyn, and Richard Pope, reported, that on the north lode the adit level had been extended upwards of 90 fms.; the lode was from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. On the great south lode, the adit level had been driven 50 fms., and for the whole distance was 4 ft. wide, worth in places from 10l. to 15l. per fathom. The Pengersick adit had been brought into the south part of the sett, and laid open five other lodes, on some of which they had seen valuable tin ground, that might be worked at a profit when machinery was erected.

At Pen-y-Gelli Mine meeting, on Monday (Joseph Y. Watson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To Dec. cost, 111l. 11s.; Jan., 159l. 9s. 5d.; Feb., 253l. 15s. 11d.; March, 178l. 10s. 6d.=703l. 6s. 10d.—By calls received, 640l.: leaving balance against adventurers, 63l. 6s. 10d.: six tons of ore had been sold, producing 93l., and which made the balance of assets over liabilities, 29l. 13s. 2d. A call of 1l. per share was made. Captain John Meredith reported that all the shafts and levels had been cleared, and the mine in good working order. The engine-shaft had been sunk about 7 fms. below the 10 fm. level. The lode in the adit level was about 2 ft. wide, containing some good lead. The lode in the 20 east was improving, and about 2 ft. wide, containing lead, and opening tribute ground; the back was working at about one-third tribute. The working cost for the future would be about 150l. per month.

At Trebell Consols Mine special general meeting, on Tuesday (J. G. Lynch, Esq., in the chair) Messrs. White and Son sold by public auction 130 shares, declared forfeited, which realised 159l. 2s. Upon consideration of the subject of the sub-division of the sett, separating the copper from the tin mine, it was agreed that that portion of the sett known as St. Inzonger, should be formed into a distinct and separate mine, to be called the Roberts Copper Mine, and that part of the mine now being worked for tin is to be called the Trebell Tin Mine, and divided into 4096 shares, an additional share *pro rata* to be apportioned to the present holders. Capt. Thomas Carpenter reported that he had surveyed the mine. The adit in the valley from the northern boundary had been driven south-west about 130 fms.; he advised the adit being extended westward (to hill) on the course of the most promising of the three lodes, with a view of ascertaining its quality. The shaft sunk near the horse-whim, about 8 fms., should be enlarged and sunk to the 20, and levels driven east and west on the course of the lodes; several hundred fathoms of ore ground would then be laid open for stoping on tribute or otherwise.

At Orsedd Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Joseph Y. Watson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 29l. 13s. 3d.; February cost, 66l. 10s. 6d.; March, 169l. 19s. 8d.=266l. 3s. 5d.—Calls received, 256l. 17s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 9l. 5s. 11d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 121l. 19s. 1d. The committee of management have ordered a new 30-inch cylinder pumping-engine, at an expense of about 945l. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Michell's salary was increased to 4l. 4s. per month. Capt. Meredith reported that the lode in the 10 fm. level was about 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. In the 20, the lode in the present end was worth about 21l. per fm. The lode in the whim-shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, was 4 ft. wide, producing good lead.

At Wheal Trevelyan meeting, on Thursday (James B. Fenwick, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 187l. 16s. 5d.; calls received, 163l. 10s.; tin sold, 596l. 5s. 6d.=947l. 12s.—Merchants' bill, 151l. 0s. 10d.; mine cost, Feb., 372l. 19s. 1d.; March, 332l. 1s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 91l. 10s. 7d. The balance of liabilities over assets was, 302l. 13s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capts. W. G. Huntley and J. D. Osborn reported that in the 38, west of engine-shaft, on Hawke's lode, the lode is 7 in. wide, worth 3l. per fm. They had cut Bay Flour lode, east of engine-shaft, in the 38, which had turned out some good tinstuff. There were engaged 37 men and boys on tribute, varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d., and 20 men and boys on the different levels on tutwork.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on the 28th April (J. H. Turner, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 988l. 14s. 1d.; calls received, 1412l.; ore sold, 1305l. 3s. 6d.; loan from secretary, 50l.=3755l. 17s. 7d.—Harvey and Co., on account of engine, 850l.; mine cost, Feb., 651l. 0s. 11d.; March, 701l. 9s. 10d.; cash returned to secretary, 50l.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1500l. 6s. 10d. The balance of assets over liabilities was, 2684l. 6s. 10d. Messrs. J. H. Turner, A. Richards, J. Ensor, E. F. Minter, and J. H. Paull, were elected the committee of management. Capt. Thomas Carpenter reported that the lode in the 35 west was 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8l. 10s. per ton. In Cruse's stope the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm., worth 8l. per ton. The lode in Cock's stope is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8l. per ton.; Hartland's stope, 2 tons, worth 8l. 10s. per ton; Honeycombe's stope, 2 tons, worth 8l. 10s. per ton; Burgess's rise, 1½ ton, worth 7l. 10l. per ton; and in Broom's stope the lode was 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 7l. 10s. per ton.

At Stray Park Mine meeting, in the 15th April, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 393l. 9s. 3d.; mine cost, from Nov. to February, inclusive, 1238l. 11s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 736l. 1s.; lord's dues, 35s. 14s. 2d.=2403l. 16s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 736l. 13s. 6d.; tin and tin stuff, 123l. 11s. 2d.; profit in Wheal Frances (four months), 274l. 16s. 2d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 1268l. 15s. 4d., which, being divided *pro rata*, made a call of 1l. 5s. 4½d. per share. Captains Elisha Ralph and Richard Pryor reported that in the 60 end, driving east in Stray Park, the lode was 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 200 end, driving east in Camborne vein, the lode was 3 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm.; in the 200 driving west, lode 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. A communication had been made between the 180 and 200, so that the bottom part of the mine was now well ventilated. Messrs. Vawdrey and Pryor were empowered to meet Mr. Marriott relative to working the mine.

At the Gorn Mining Company's general meeting, on the 29th of April, the reports of the managing committee, tracing the history of the concern from its commencement, and the accounts, were read, approved, and adopted. The elaborate and able report of Mr. John Taylor, jun., upon the present condition, capabilities, and future prospects of the mine, was also read, and a resolution passed, adopting the recommendation of that gentleman. The works are now carried on vigorously. The accounts showed a balance of 1853l. 15s. in favour of the mine; and the proceeds of 60 tons of ore are to be received on the 9th inst. Votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary closed the proceedings.

At the Eyam (Derbyshire) Lead Mining Company's annual meeting, on the 29th April, at the Black Rock Inn, Castle-street, Sheffield, a very favourable report was read by the chairman (Mr. J. Pitt), who, with the secretary and committee of management, were re-elected, two of the shareholders being added to their number.

A meeting of shareholders in the Great Cowarch Mining Company was convened for Tuesday, at the offices of Mr. Josephs, Great Winchester-street, but in consequence of there being an insufficient number of adventurers in attendance to constitute a meeting in conformity with one of the rules of the company, the proceedings were adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th inst.

At the special meetings of Appledore and Wheal Catherine, on the 5th inst., 123 shares in the former, and 43 shares in the latter, were declared absolutely forfeited for non-payment of calls, according to rules and regulations of the company.

At a general court of the Mines Royal and Mineral and Battery Works Societies, on Monday, the secretary read the report of the managers, and submitted the financial statement, which was unanimously adopted; after which the meeting proceeded to the re-election of governors and assistants.

Vale of Towy, Great Wheal Baddern, East Logylas, Frongoch, East Tamar, Newtonards, Dyfngwm, Rhoswydol, Dyliffe, Llanyrchyraur, and Caeconroy have sold lead ore.

Wheal Trevelyan, Boscean, and Charlestown, have sold black tin.

At Great Onslow Consols, they have 100 tons of copper ore ready for sale, and a quantity of precipitate.

The Sidney Godolphin Mine last week sold tinstuff, 700 barrows, for 225l. 15s., and have a great improvement in the Orchard lode (copper).

At the Jamaica Mines (Mold, Flintshire) they have discovered a continuation east of the well-known Maesysafn vein, at 70 fathoms deep, containing good stones of ore occasionally; for the last two months the water has been in, but on Wednesday it commenced going off, and they can now work in the forebreast. As yet they have not required the aid of machinery.

At Wheal Constance (Newlyn, by East Wheal Rose), in driving the 40 fm. level, a few days since, another good lode of lead was discovered, and there is every probability that the company ere long will be making profitable returns.

At Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham) about 10 tons of rich copper ore were sampled on Friday, and the works are proceeding with spirit to get the pit work perfected to the 40 fathom level, in order to commence the levels east and west upon the lode intersected at that level, with the confident expectations of the agents that a good course of ore will soon be discovered under the shoots of rich ore which are gone down from the 27 fm. level, and which have already produced from that level nearly 40 tons of ore, considerably above the average standard.

At Tavy Consols, the 56 end, on the north lode, is producing about 1 ton of ore per fm.; the 56, on the south lode, stones of ore, but not to value. The 46 end, on the south lode, is worth 5 tons of ore per fm.; on the north lode, in this level, the end is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the 36 fm. level is worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the 46, both east and west of the rise, are worth 5 tons of ore per fm. Four tribute pitches in the 12 west are without alteration. They sampled 49 tons of owners' ore on Friday, the 29th April.

At Devon Kapunda, the agents report that the engine-shaft is being rapidly sunk below the 22, in a splendid channel of killas, which improves with every fathom sunk. The shaft on the great gossan lode is still yielding its supplies of red gossan, with spots of black and yellow copper ore; the lode has a regular underlie north. The lode in the 14 east continues as promising as last reported.

At the Devon Burra Burra, in driving south in the 12 fm. level, on the Gate-post lode, large slabs of grey ore have again been met with, and there is every reason to believe that those will increase as that part of the lode, beneath which the former slabs were found, is approached. Water in considerable quantities is issuing from the end. The engine-house is erecting as rapidly as possible. The engine is expected to be ready in July.

Maesysafn Mine has a fine course of ore in the bottom level, coming east.

The Westminster Mine adventurers have been, for the last two or three years, reaping a well-deserved reward.

Captain Stephen Thomas, of Vale of Towy Mine, inspected Penllyn Court, on Monday, and confirms the recent intelligence from the resident agent, of the great improvement in the mine: his report appears in our mining intelligence.

At Alfred Consols, there is a piece of ore ground standing about 30 ft. long, which is estimated to be worth 3000*l.*, and it is valued at 170*l.* per fm. They keep discovering a great deal more ore than they are taking away, and there is not a mine in Cornwall whose future prospects are looking so well.

At Wheal Uny, the lode in the engine-shaft is greatly improved, producing rich stones of copper ore, with every indication of a rich course of ore being near; the lode is about 9 ft. wide, and will produce immense quantities.

East Wheal Margaret looks exceedingly well, particularly in the 38, west of Cargenvin's shaft. The steam stamps are expected to be put to work in a day or two.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Boscaswell Downs, Devon Great Consols, Great Polgooth, Herodsfoot, Lewis, Jamaica (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire, Merllyn, North Pool, Par Consols, Providence, Borrington, South Caradon, South Tamar, Stray Park, Tincroft, Trehane, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Golden, Altgoed Consols, Birch Tor, Boringdon Consols, Calstock United, Carbona, Coed Mawr Pool, Cubert, Devon and Cornwall United, East Frongoch, East Wheal Margaret, Great Cowarch, Halamanning, Hennock, Hingston Down, Marke Valley, North Damsel, Orsedd, Sidney Godolphin, Trebarvah, South Crenver, South Speed, Trelogyan, West Fowey, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Constance, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Robins, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, East Wheal Russell, Dunsley Wheal Phœnix, Exmoor Eliza, Great Sheba, East White Grit, Great West Roskear, Hill Bridge Consols, Pen-y-Gelli, Tremar, West Phœnix, Wheal Catherine, Wheal Peru, Wheal Samson, &c.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Metcalfe, Alten, Cobre, Imperial Brazilian, National Brazilian, Copiapo, Linares, Mariquita, New Granada, Mexican and South American, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Grand Duchy of Baden, Jamaica (copper), Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica, Nova Scotia, Port Royal and St. Andrews, Pontgibaud, &c.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 18th of April.—At Raipas, in Monk's shaft they had sunk about 8 ft. below the 30, without change. In the stope under the 20 the lode was in some places about 9 ft. wide, containing ore throughout, and presenting a very kindly appearance.—United Mines: The winze in Woodfall's lode still yielded fair returns of good ore.—Old Mine: The progress was satisfactory in Bergmester's eastern workings; they had a good lode, yielding from 4 to 5 tons per fathom. The average produce of the stopes was about 5 tons of ore per fathom.—Michell's: An improvement in the level had taken place, the lode was large, and the ore more concentrated, and of better quality. The estimated produce for March was 225 tons=12·770 of copper.

The Quænangen Mining Company have advices to the 14th April. In lode C the operations were confined to the lower workings, where the lode was large and regular, and the returns would fully cover the cost of working, although but 4 fms perpendicular from the surface. The whole of the old workings in lode E was cleared to the bottom of the mine. In driving the adit easterly from shaft No. 2, they intersected a small bunch of very rich yellow ore, and were engaged in exploring it in the back. They had still a great deal of work to perform to get the mine in good working order, but when the difficulty was overcome they had every reason to anticipate satisfactory results.

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 23d of April. The lode in the engine-shaft had improved. The 65, driving east of San Anton, was worth 5 tons in a fm. San Jorge winze, sinking under the 55, was worth 2½ tons of lead in a fm. The 45, driving west of San Juan winze, was improved. East of Thorne's shaft, the 31 was worth 4 tons per fm.

The Copiapo Mining Association have advices to the 15th of March. Silver Mines: At Al Fin Hallada, Salvadora lode, in No. 3 level, they had a lode 6 in. wide, of average quality ore. In No. 5 they had formed a communication with the Al Fin Hallada, which was important as regarded the ventilation of the mine. In the No. 12 they had a promising lode about 9 inches wide, composed of a beautiful quartz and "metal frio." Al Fin Hallada lode, in the 20, was from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with native and arsenical silver ore. In the bottom of the level they were sinking a winze, where the lode was nearly 4 ft. wide. In the 20, extended south, the lode was from 12 to 18 in. wide, very rich in native silver. At the copper mines, San Augustin, the lode in No. 3 shaft, being sunk below the 25, was 2½ to 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which was ore of about 24 per cent. Produce for February—Checo, 20 tons; San Carlos, 18 tons; San Augusta, 48 tons = 86 tons.

The United Mexican Mining Association have advices to the 2d April. Mine of Rayas: A sudden and notable falling off in the amount of sales had occurred. The operations of the month had left little or no profit, the value of the ores sold having been absorbed in the outlay, which was very heavy, in consequence of the extensive drainage carried on. The first quarterly liquidation of accounts for this year would take place at the end of the month, and would show a profit of some $18,000 for division amongst the owners, of which the company's share would be about $9000.—Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The extraction of the month had considerably decreased.—Mine of Trinidad: The sinking of the shaft of the Guadalupe to the level required was effected on the night of the 21st March, and in a few days would be in complete working order.—Finances in Mexico: The usual monthly statement of returns and expenditure to the 26th March, showed an available asset of $4832 0 7, exclusive of liabilities and current expenditure.—Zacatecas San Acasio Claim, amounting to $180,000, decreed due to the company, with interest, was to be liquidated by a portion of the export duties on bullion paid in at the Maritano Custom-houses of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica have received letters from their superintendent, Mr. Thomas, bearing date April 7, of which the following are extracts:—"Friendship Mine: I am happy to inform you that on the 2d inst. I discovered in the above mine a lode on which we commenced working, and I should think in about three hours broke from 2*l.* to 3*l.* worth of yellow ore; whether it will turn out well or otherwise, of course, I cannot now determine. The end which I am about commencing immediately will cost to drive about 5*l.* per fathom, and the lode at present will produce from 20*l.* to 30*l.* worth of ore to the fathom.—Riverhead Mine: In No. 2 adit I have intersected the large gossan lode, yielding some grey and yellow ore, a large quantity of mundic, spar, &c.; its composition and general character in this level (also with the congenial nature of the ground), warrants me still to believe that this lode will be productive of large quantities of copper—I hope to reach it in No. 3 adit in the course of six or eight weeks. I have recently commenced an adit on the course of the large gossan lode, near the Negro River, a few feet only above the base of the mountain; it is commenced at the south-east, and before it reaches the north-west end of the property (driving on the course of the lode), will be at a depth of 80 to 100 fathoms, in which piece of ground (independent of sinking below) we have every reason to expect, from the different lodes, vast quantities of copper. The No. 5, or deep adit cross-cut, has intersected the lode, but have not yet discovered the north wall there, therefore cannot inform you of its exact size—it contains some rich grey ore. The prospects at present are most encouraging."

The Jamaica Copper Mining Company have received advices from Capt. Bennetts, dated the 9th of April, which are confirmatory of the opinion he has previously expressed of the prospects of the undertaking. He says that he requires more miners, as he has been obliged to employ some of the men engaged in digging the ore to dress that already got, a large accumulation of which is now in the adit level. He had laid down a self-acting tramway from the adit level to the dressing-floors, to facilitate the conveyance of the ore there, and to economise labour.

From Auckland, New Zealand, the advices by the last arrival, with regard to the gold discoveries in Coromandel Harbour, give the following description of the specimens brought in:—"The dust consisted of flaky gold of a pale lemon colour, largely intermixed with auriferous quartz, the separation having been effected only by washing in the simplest manner. No very accurate assay has yet been obtained, but it is found to be free from any alloy except silver, of which it contains a portion. The quartz is highly auriferous, and from its great friability may be separated by crushing with great facility. Considering the small number of diggers yet upon the ground, not more than 40 persons, scattered over an area of 10 or 12 square miles—the short time since the first specks of gold were discovered, only two months—and the large proportion of the time of each digger employed in exploring, we hail the commencement of the Auckland gold diggings as affording the most brilliant promise of ultimate productiveness."

Mount Carbon Coal and Iron shares have, we understand, found a speculative position on the Bourse, Paris, and also in the Belgian and German marts.

Private letters state, that the Columbian Native Copper Mining Company has its property further enhanced by recent discoveries of deposits of considerable magnitude.

The Lewis Hill Range Australian Gold Company have received advices from Mr. King, their mining engineer. The reports are very satisfactory, accompanied by specimens of gold quartz, copper ore, auriferous sand, &c., with some small diamonds, and other stones. Messrs. Blogg and Martin having certified that the precious stones were diamonds of the same character as the Brazilian stones, the company intend sending out a gentleman of experience by the overland route to Australia, to superintend the searching of the district.

The Melbourne Dock Company have issued tenders for a supply of rails and sleepers, for the purpose of carrying on the railway from Hobson's Bay to Melbourne. These are to be dispatched within a month, and from the promptitude they have shown, it displays an earnestness in the undertaking. As the directors are all connected with the colony, and, therefore, possess considerable local knowledge, there is every anticipation that a successful result will be achieved.

From Montreal, we learn that shares in the Montreal Mining Company (3*l.* 10s. paid), after declining from 2s. 6d. each in May and June, 1852, to 1s. in July to Oct., advanced to 3s. 9d. in Nov., 18s. 3d. in Jan., 25s. in Feb., 31s. 3d. in March, and holders were, on the 26th March, asking 32s. 6d.

At the British American Land Company's meeting, on the 2d inst. (A. Gillespie, Esq., in the chair), Mr. Prince (the secretary), read the proposal made to the directors by a mining association now in course of formation for the purchase of a certain portion of the company's lands in Canada. The promoters of the mining association were desirous, in the first place, of effecting a purchase of 10,000 acres, at 2*l.* currency per acre, and ultimately to extend their possessions, should their prospects prove encouraging, to 100,000 acres, the total possessed by the company being about 550,000 acres. The proposal set forth that—"This association is willing to enter into a contract with the British American Land Company for the absolute purchase from the latter of 10,000 acres of land, upon the following terms and conditions:—That the price of such land shall be fixed at 2*l.*, Halifax currency, per acre; that Mr. Galt, the commissioner for the Land Company, shall be authorised to select, on behal of the association, the lands so to be purchased, but such selections not to include town lots in Sherbrooke or Metcalfe, or any blocks of land of less than 200 acres, except small blocks already severed from other lands belonging to the company; that such selection shall be made and completed within 12 month from the 1st of July next, and the purchase money thereof paid, one-half within six months from the said 1st of July, and the remaining half within 12 month from the same date; that during the same period of 12 months from the 1st of July next the association shall have the option of purchasing from the company any other lands belonging to the company (except as before excepted), which the association may select, not exceeding 90,000 acres, at the same price—viz., 2*l.* Halifax currency per acre. The purchase-money for such further purchases to be paid at such times as shall hereafter be arranged. That the conveyances of the lands so to be selected and purchased by the association shall comprise all such rights to minerals in and under the same as now belong to the company, and also such right or liberty to work the same as the company now have, or may hereafter acquire, subject only to such royalty or charge for license as the Government of Canada may impose for the working and winning of precious metals and other rights of the Crown. The persons forming the mining association offer to the British American Land Company the option of providing one-half, or any smaller proportion of the capital proposed to be raised, with the view of securing to their proprietors one-half or other relative proportion of the benefit to be derived from the operations of the association." The chairman stated, in answer to questions put by the meeting, that the parties who proposed to carry out the adventure were of undoubted responsibility, and the interests of the shareholders had been protected by securing to them the option of a joint interest if the researches on the company's territory should prove successful. It was believed that not only gold existed, but also other minerals of importance, although nothing further had transpired since the last meeting with respect to the gold discoveries. A resolution was passed approving of, and assenting to, the recommendation of the board of directors, and authorising them to subscribe for one-half the capital of the proposed association, the further sale of 50,000 acres being subject to the mining association obtaining an Act of Incorporation from the Colonial Legislature. A vote of 500 guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate for presentation to the governor, Alexander Gillespie, Esq., for his long and unremunerated services, was proposed by Mr. M. Clark, which was seconded by Mr. White, and passed unanimously. Sir John Kirkland expressed the sense of the obligation of the proprietors to the deputy-governors and directors for their long and gratuitous services, a feeling in which the meeting participated. A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered to the chairman, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the Irish Peat Company's meeting, on Wednesday (J. Wood, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls received, 12,000*l.*; samples of oil, &c., 8*l.* 13s. 3d.=12,008*l.* 13s. 3d.—By preliminary expenses, cost of experiments, &c., 4981*l.* 12s. 3d.; plant, machinery, &c., 6443*l.* 19s. 1d.: leaving a balance in hand of 883*l.* 1s. 11d. The estimated balance of assets over liabilities was 6240*l.* 11s. 6d. A voluminous report was read, which will be found in another column. The company propose to add the smelting of iron to their other business, and which was stated could be done at the works without additional expense. Mr. Bourne and Mr. Knight were elected auditors. It was stated that a call would be made of 2*l.* per share, payable by three instalments—the first 1*l.*, and the other two 10s. each.

With one or two exceptions, there has been no special demand in the market for gold mining shares during the week; but, although business has been generally stagnant, prices may be pronounced fairly supported. The exceptions above referred to are the Agua Fria and the Great Nugget Vein—both of which have realised advanced prices. Each of these stocks, however, has since experienced a re-action. On the whole, the Californian descriptions are most generally supported. Advices from the various companies, colonial and Californian, are, of course, anxiously awaited; and, meanwhile, there is no disposition to deal extensively. On Monday but little business was done. On Tuesday, though Agua Fria opened well, they receded considerably. Great Nugget Vein shares had a marked advance. Colonial Gold, Nouveau Monde, Port Philip, Quartz Rock, and West Mariposa, were steady, and Australian Freehold somewhat better. On Wednesday, there was but little to notice, except that Monarch shares were in demand, having been done at par. Thursday, the characteristic of the market was inanimation; and it may be said to have closed last night without any re-acting tendency. The arrivals from Australia this week of gold have been, the *Admiral*, 22,000 ozs.; the *Hero*, 13,934 ozs.; and the *Kate*, with 28,977 ozs., valued at about 250,000*l.* The *Statesman*, likewise, has brought 10,339 ozs. from Geelong, valued at 42,000*l.*; the other shipments she has on board up to the present time had not been published. The quotation of gold in Melbourne was 3*l.* 12s. 6d. per oz. In Jamaica, there appeared to be no reliance in the discoveries of gold there, though several companies were in course of formation for the purpose of developing the copper lodes known to exist in the island. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official quotations are—New South Wales Gold, ¾ to ⅞ per share; Australian Gold Mining and Streaming, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; Brucutu Gold, par; Feather River Land and Gold, par to ¼ prem.; Britannia Gold, ⅛ to ¾ per share; Monarch, par to ¼ prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Garnett and Moseley, 1⅛ to 1⅜ premium; Australian Mutual, ¼ dis. to par; Australian Consols, ¼ dis. to par; Chartered Australian Land and Mining Company, ¾ to ⅞ per share; Albion Gold, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Peel River, 3⅜ to 4½ prem.; Adelaide Land and Gold, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Lewis Hill Range, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Melbourne Gold, ⅛ to ¼ per share; Golden Mountain, ⅜ to ⅝ per share; British and Colonial Smelting Reduction Company, ¼ to ½ prem.; Chalanches Silver, par to ½ prem.

In Miscellaneous Shares, notwithstanding the general depression, Peel River has been firm at 4 to 4¼ prem.; Australian Agricultural, 82 to 84; Van Diemen's Land, 19½ to 20½; South Australian Land, 47 to 49; British American Land, 78 to 80; Berlin Water-Works, ⅛ to ⅓ prem.; Sue River Copper, 1⅝ to 1⅞; Port Hunter and Moreton Bay, par to ⅛ prem.; Mount Carbon Coal, par to ⅛ prem.; Ceylon Land and Mining, ⅛ dis. to par; Cologne Lead, ⅛ dis. to par; New Linares, ⅛ to ⅛ prem.; Obernhof, ⅛ to 1 prem.; Great Hewas United Tin, par to ⅛ prem.; Resprym Copper, par to ⅛ prem.; Parkwyn and Carwalsick Tin, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Crystal Palace, 1⅜ to 1⅝ prem.

L'Aigle d'Or.—The English agent of this company is daily expected from America, when the report of the surveyor, of the 75,000 acres, auxiliary to the gold mines, will be published.

Amongst the cargo of the *Vimeira*, which has just arrived from Sydney, are 2078 ingots of copper.

The *Ariel*, of Bremen, having a cargo of steam-coal, from Swansea, was destroyed at sea by an explosion of fire-damp.

The prospectus has been issued of the Melbourne and Colonial House Investment Company, with a proposed capital of 200,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. The object of the association is stated to be the providing of Melbourne and other districts of Australia with cottages and houses adapted to the wants of the population. The promoters point to the fact that 15,000 persons in Victoria are now living in tents, and to the enormous scales of house rent. Contracts, it is stated, have already been proffered to supply cottages of various sizes in London or Melbourne, at rates which the promoters calculate would yield a considerable profit to the company.

The manager of the Oriental Gas Company left London last night, *en route* for India, with a view to commencing operations on account of the company.

HULL, May 5.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares have been very much neglected since their last report, and transactions have been only to a trifling extent. There is, however, a general feeling that the better class of adventures will repay the holders with time, but mining matters require more patience than sharedealers generally are in the habit of exercising.

LEEDS, May 5.—Messrs. Henwood and Co. report a very dull week in mining transactions, the late heavy fall in metal creating an expectation of a similar depreciation in mining shares, which does not appear likely to be realised, as shares continue firm, and all good speculations have an upward tendency. Wheal James and Poltimore have improved this week.

Wheal Treasury, in Crowan—Roscorla *v.* Williams.—In the Vice-Warden's Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Stokes stated that this was a purser's petition; the purser being Mr. John Roscorla, and the defendant Mr. David Lloyd Williams, of Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park. The petition alleged that from the 16th of April to August last the defendant held 45-1000th shares in the mine, and from August to the present time, 180-4060th shares; and that, at an audit account on the 21st of March last, there was due from him 155*l.* 1s. 3d. for his proportion of costs.—On certificate of service of petition and no answer, Mr. Stokes moved for decree of payment *pro confesso*.—His Honour: Let there be decree for payment in not less than 30 clear days from the time of service; if no payment, let the defendant show cause within the first four days of the next sitting, why his shares should not be sold.

West Polgooth—Colliver *v.* Hallett.—On Thursday, Mr. Chilcott, for plaintiff, stated that this was a creditor's petition, for the recovery of 228*l.* 9s. 6d. The answer denied all the material allegations of the petition, and set out a document which purported to be a receipt in full of all demands. The parties had now agreed to refer all matters in dispute between them to Mr. J. H. Hitchins, of Tavistock.

The following extract of a letter from Melbourne, received by the last arrival, gives the result of a recent inspection of the mines by the correspondent of a London firm, and conveys a favourable impression of the quantities of gold still to be obtained even in those localities which have been deserted:—

"I have just returned off a week's tour of the diggings, in the course of which I visited Mount Alexander and Bendigo; they are much more deserted than I expected to find them, a great rush to the Ovens having recently taken place from the older gold-fields. But when the number of miles of diggings over which each gold-field extends is borne in mind, it is impossible for them to appear thronged, excepting in spots, which is the case. Each spot, as it becomes comparatively exhausted, is abandoned for another more productive long before it is worked out, and so the whole country is being turned up like a graveyard (presenting very much such an appearance), and, by the aid of scientific appliances, *all*, without doubt, will bear working over again to a considerable profit. The digger has been accustomed to such large profits, that he will not stick to a spot where he can only earn large wages, such as 1*l.* 10s. or 2*l.* per day. The work is very severe, and would not suit every one. At Bendigo, some of the sinkings are 50 ft. deep before reaching the auriferous soil at which the tunnelling is commenced. At Mount Alexander the work is much lighter, the sinkings averaging from 12 to 20 feet.

"The good order prevailing is very remarkable. The country between Melbourne and the gold fields is exceedingly fine for the settlement of a large agricultural population, presenting very rich tracts of soil of a rich black mould for nearly the whole distance, until you come upon the auriferous district, the riches of which lie buried in the depths below, the surface being almost too poor to produce a blade of grass, so equally does Providence disseminate her gifts. The expenses of the road are astonishing—a feed of hay or oats for your horse, 5s.; stabling him for the night, 25s.; your bed, tea, and breakfast, 15s.; beer, 5s. to 6s. per bottle, &c."

Submarine Telegraph.—The laying down of the submarine telegraph between Dover and Ostend took place on Thursday with perfect success.

Colliery Explosion in Staffordshire—Loss of Nine Lives.—On Tuesday week, another of these frightful casualties occurred at Lord Ward's Old Park Colliery, Dudley, which resulted in the death of six men and three boys, and the severe injury of three or four others. At the inquest, Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector for the district, said that the explosion must have been caused by the fouling or accumulation of carburetted hydrogen in the east level, produced by the lowering of the temperature of the upcast shaft, by the leakage of the air, or by the skirting at the end of the south air course being left open, or, by what was not improbable, all these circumstances combined. Too much reliance seemed to have been placed on the mine being safe in the morning, when the men went to work. This was a mistake too often made, and arose from managers of collieries not being aware of the narrow margin between seeming security and positive danger. Supposing the air in the mine at six o'clock to be charged with 5 per cent. of carburetted hydrogen, it would be perfectly safe; but if the air was slack, as he believed it to have been, by eight o'clock, the per centage of gas might have risen to 7 or 8, and would then be highly inflammable, so that there was but 2, or at most 3 per cent., as he said before, between seeming security and positive danger. The jury, after some appropriate remarks from the coroner, retired for about 20 minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Accidental death," recommending that the advice given by the inspector should be followed in future.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid		Last Prices.		Business Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	.....	1¾ to 2 pm.	.....	2¾
36000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	.....	par — ¼ pm.	.....	
100000	Anglo-Californian	1	.....	⅛ — ¼ pm.	.....	1 ⅛
10000	Australasian	2	.....	½ — 1 pm.	.....	2¼ ⅛
19000	Australian	5	.....	4½ — 4¾	.....	4¾
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	.....	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	.....	1⅛
100000	Australian Freehold	1	.....	¼ dis. — par	.....	
50000	Ave Maria	1	.....	¾ — ⅛ dis.	.....	¾
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	.....	par — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅛
100000	British Australian Gold	1	.....	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	.....	⅛ ⅜
26000	British Iron	13 5	.....	8 — 10	.....	
210000	Carsons Creek	⅛	.....	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	.....	⅜ ⅜
100000	Colonial Gold	1	.....	1⅞ — 2⅛ pm.	.....	3¼ 2⅜
350000	Copper Miners of England	8tock	.....	70 — 80	.....	
8000	Ditto Preference, 7½ per cent.	25	.....	8½ — 9½ pm.	.....	
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	.....	1½ — 1 dis.	.....	3½
20000	General	20	.....	15 — 17	.....	16½
100000	Great Nugget Vein	2	.....	1½ — 2¾ pm.	.....	4
	Ditto, registered	2	.....	1½ — 2¾ pm.	.....	4⅛ 4
100000	Lake Bathurst	1	.....	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	.....	⅜
60000	Liberty	1	.....	par — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅛
9000	Linares	3	.....	10½ — 11½	.....	11½
50000	London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	.....	⅛ — ¼	.....	⅛
100000	Mariquita	1	.....	⅛ dis. — par.	.....	1 ⅛
20000	Mexican and South American	9	.....	8 — 8⅛	.....	8⅛ ⅛
60000	New Granada	1	.....	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	.....	1⅜ ⅛
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	.....	1⅞ — 1⅞ pm.	.....	2⅛ ⅛
150000	Port Philip	1	.....	par — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅜ ⅛
60000	Quartz Rock	1	.....	⅛ — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅛ ⅛
50000	South Australian	1	.....	⅛ — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅛
70000	Waller		.....	par — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅛
100000	West Granada	1	.....	⅛ dis. — ⅛ pm.	.....	1⅛
100000	West Mariposa	1	.....	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	.....	1⅛
100000	Yuba	1	.....	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	.....	1⅜ ⅛

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

22500	Australasia	40	.....	86½ 7
25000	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	10	.....	11⅞
25000	London Chartered Bank of Australia	12½	.....	15⅞ ⅞
8000	South Australia	25	.....	50½ 1 50
20000	Union of Australia	25	.....	78 7 83½

LEAD ORES

Tenders received for three parcels of Lead Ore, the produce of the Vale of Towy Mine, at Carmarthen:—

Mines.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co.	£14 12 0	£14 4 0	£14 0 0
Tamar Smelting Company	14 10 6	14 0 6	13 5 0
Messrs. Cookson and Co.	15 10 6	13 6 6	12 13 6
Messrs. Dillwyn and Co.	12 17 6	12 10 0	14 0 0
Messrs. Pontifex and Wood	13 2 6	12 9 6	12 0 6
Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co.	13 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Vale of Towy, No. 1	18	£15 10 6	Cookson and Co.
ditto No. 2	10	14 4 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto No. 3	8½	14 0 0	ditto
ditto No. 3	8½	14 0 0	Dillwyn and Co.

Sold on the Mine.

Great Wheal Baddern	16	£18 16 0	—
ditto	14	9 4 6	—

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 2d May.

East Logylas	50	£16 16 6	R. Michell and Son.
ditto	50	16 0 0	ditto
Frongoch	70	16 0 0	ditto

Sold on the Mine, on the 3d May.

East Tamar	61	£18 4 6	—

Ticketing at Bagillt, on the 4th of May.

Newtonards	60	£14 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfngwm	16	13 18 0	Mather and Co.
Rhoswydol	11	14 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dylife	50	13 17 0	ditto
Llanyrchyraur	21	14 16 0	ditto
Caeconroy	11	15 10 0	ditto
ditto	4	15 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dylife	26	13 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	12	13 2 0	J. P. Eyton.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the Mine, on the 30th April.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trevelyan	4 2 0 3	£60 10 0	—	—Bolitho and Co.
ditto	1 0 3 12	47 0 0	—	— ditto

Sold on the 5th May.

Boscean	6 4 0 21	£61 15 0	£ 383 8 6	—Bolitho & Co.
ditto	0 8 3 13	59 0 0	26 3 0	— ditto
ditto	0 2 2 14	56 0 0	7 7 0	— ditto

Sold on the Mine.

Charlestown	7 0 0 0	£58 7 6	£ 408 12 6	—Calenick.
ditto	0 10 0 0	52 0 0	26 0 0	—Daubuz.
ditto	1 5 0 0	52 0 0	65 0 0	— ditto.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 20, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, May 5.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft	104	£3 13 6	North Roskear	14	£4 2 0
ditto	101	2 8 6	ditto	13	0 5 0
ditto	94	2 9 6	Consolidated	78	4 1 6
ditto	87	2 6 6	ditto	74	4 15 6
ditto	75	4 2 6	ditto	71	4 7 6
ditto	74	1 6 0	ditto	70	4 14 0
ditto	68	2 0 0	ditto	60	4 13 0
ditto	64	2 17 0	ditto	56	3 15 0
ditto	60	3 3 6	ditto	41	5 19 6
ditto	59	2 8 6	North Pool	98	4 9 0
ditto	50	1 0 6	ditto	71	3 1 6
ditto	12	0 8 6	ditto	58	3 9 0
Wheal Basset	113	3 2 6	ditto	57	2 11 6
ditto	112	5 11 0	ditto	21	3 2 6
ditto	67	4 6 6	South Wheal Frances	88	3 17 6
ditto	65	5 3 6	ditto	60	5 15 6
ditto	64	4 13 6	ditto	58	5 11 6
ditto	54	9 7 0	ditto	53	4 11 6
ditto	50	9 7 6	ditto	20	8 13 6
ditto	47	16 10 6	Fowey Consols	85	5 14 6
ditto	43	12 10 6	ditto	75	5 18 6
ditto	25	2 14 0	ditto	71	1 15 6
ditto	6	32 10 6	East Pool	93	1 16 6
North Roskear	90	8 0 0	ditto	87	4 10 6
ditto	81	4 19 0	South Crinnis	102	5 6 0
ditto	76	4 13 6	Prideaux Wood	63	2 6 0
ditto	55	4 18 6	West Fowey Consols	57	5 13 6
ditto	53	7 17 6	Crane and Bejawsa	50	7 9 6
ditto	45	3 11 0	E. Seton & Wh. Maude	42	2 16 6
ditto	43	0 11 0	Gustavus	25	5 12 6
ditto	35	1 8 0	Pendarves Consols	21	4 12 0
ditto	17	6 15 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	848	£2175	19	0	South Crinnis	102	£540	12	0
Wheal Basset	646	4451	12	6	Prideaux Wood	63	144	18	0
North Roskear	522	2572	6	6	W. Fowey Consols	57	323	9	6
Consolidated	450	2044	16	0	Crane and Bejawsa	50	373	15	0
North Pool	305	1066	18	6	E. Seton & Maude	42	118	13	0
South Wh. Frances	279	1426	15	6	Gustavus	25	140	12	6
Fowey Consols	231	1057	0	6	Pendarves Consols	21	96	12	0
East Pool	180	563	8	0					

Average Standard.....£118 6 0 | Average Produce..... 6⅛

Average Price per ton.....£4 10 0

Quantity of Ore ..... 3821 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 233 tons 7 cwts.

Amount of Money.....£17,097 9 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £127 17 0.—Average Produce 5⅛

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 154*l.* 8s.—Produce 5⅝

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	143	£1137 7 8
Vivian and Sons	928	3617 5 9
Freeman and Co.	419	1618 16 9
Grenfell and Sons	126	375 19 6
Crown Copper Co.	32	72 9 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	478	1819 6 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	761	3274 0 3
English and Australian Co.	330	1604 5 0
Mason and Elkington	239	1031 13 6
F. Bankart	90	1315 5 0
Copper Miners' Company	275	1231 0 0
Total tons	3821	£17,097 9 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 1245—Carn Brea 847—Alfred Consols 313—Levant 281—Hallamanning and Croft Gothal 273—North Wheal Basset 263—Great Wheal Alfred 206—Par Consols 195—West Wh. Seton 194—Pembroke and East Crinnis 110—West Alfred Consols 95—Botallack 88—Providence Mines 87—Cook's Kitchen 85—West Wheal Alfred 71—Boscaswell Downs 63—South Crenver 63—Wheal Speedwell 45—St. Aubyn and Grylls 45—Hawke's Point 29—Trannack and Bosence 21—Trelyon Consols 20—Wh. Maudlin 17—Wh. Agar 14—Wh. Trenwith 14—Ontes's Ore 14—Wh. Squire 13—North Crenver 8—Wh. Boys 5—Godolphin Bridge 4—Weeth Mine 2.—Total, 4750 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Anna Maria, and Wheal Thomas 2012—West Caradon 400—St. Day United Mines 310—Fowey Consols 197—Bedford United Mines 162—Wheal Friendship 158—Hingston Down 157—Wheal France 102—Tavy Consols 49—East Wheal George 30—Carharrack 29—East Wheal Russell 29—Wheal Jewel 18—Boscundle 17—Wheal Langford 15—Wheal Carpenter 10—Daw's Ore 4—Treffry's Regulus 3.—Total, 3702 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

Sir,—Having seen a paragraph in your Journal of the 30th April, written by a person styling himself a shareholder in the mines between Plymouth and Tavistock, in which he says that he has inspected them, and then comments very highly on the bright appearances presented at Wheal Yeoland, I would give the writer to understand that the works now in course of prosecution were recommended by me, which can be substantiated by some of the present shareholders; and since that time, having had occasion to inspect the mine periodically at least once a quarter, I have always reiterated my former opinion. Respecting the "clever" who knows so much about the pitwork, &c., of France, I would say that the agents who have inspected the mine at different times, and even men of the opposite party's own choosing, have boldly asserted that everything is in excellent working order, and that no fault could be found with the pitwork in any way. Let the party who is mean enough to assail under the cloak of "Veritas," when he writes again, put his name to the assertions which he may be bold enough to make.—John Lean: *Horrabridge, May* 4.

"G. B. C." (Birmingham).—There are several varieties of arseniate of copper, which do not materially differ in their chemical character, though readily distinguishable in form.

"A Shareholder" (Hampstead).—We publish to-day a letter from M. Paillette on the affairs of the Asturian Mining Company. By this it will be seen that the stipulated 20,000*l.* have been paid over to the trustees, and that the new company is in course of formation. We hope its career may be more fortunate than that of its badly-managed, ill-fated predecessor. A public meeting should be called, and the facts here mentioned substantiated.

H. Francis (Leeds).—The Rocky Bar Mining Company have their head office in New York: they are subject to the American laws, and their Deed of Constitution is only available there. The establishment in London is only a branch.

"R. T. H." (Bristol).—There not having been sufficient money paid in to carry out the undertaking, the committe intend to return the whole of the money subscribed. A meeting will be held in the course of the ensuing week.

"An Adventurer" (Hamburgh).—Gold is undoubtedly the most widely disseminated metal next to iron. It is highly probable that a search in some of the mountain ranges of Sweden and Norway would be successful. Towards the latter end of the last century the Danes worked some quartz veins, in a stratum of granite, and disordered trap, at Eidsvold, the present terminus of the Norwegian Railway, which produced a considerable portion of gold, but which did not eventually pay for the extraction. The spot was visited by an Englishman in 1846, and pronounced worthless, because no gold was visible to the eye; but subsequent investigation has proved these veins to be perfectly analogous to those of California.

Sir,—Will any of your correspondents inform the undersigned if they have ever seen lead in any quantity in granite; and, if so, where, under what circumstances, and if it was argentiferous?—G. H.: *Leeds, May* 5.

"Calor" on De-oxidising Oils, &c.—Mix one-tenth of an ounce of fine wheaten flour with 1 oz. of cold water, and when well blended stir it up with 10 ozs. of impure oil, or of melted butter, or fat; heat it gradually to 212° Fahr., stirring it continually with a glass rod, and when the mucilage of the oil, or the caseous matter of the butter, have combined with the flour, it will precipitate, and leave the pure oleaginous matter on the top. Filter through one thickness of paper, and if the colour should not be quite removed, pass it through pulverised fresh-burned animal charcoal.—T. L.: *May* 5.

West Wheal Friendship.—The shares originally issued by this company have been increased from 2000 to 6000.

Ave Maria Gold Quartz Mining Association.—With reference to a letter from a correspondent respecting this company, we are instructed to state that the company's machinery was at San Francisco during the whole of the wet season, and that at the date of the last advices it was being dispatched to the mine. By the next or following mail, advices of its having arrived, and being in course of erection, are expected. It appears that the mine is highly appreciated in California, and there seems no doubt that ere long large returns will arrive.

"G. W."—The contemplated proceedings in Chancery must certainly render our publication of any further correspondence, or remarks, unnecessary, if not unjust.

"J. Y." (Minsterley).—Messrs. Chambers and Sons, of Coleman-street, informs us that the price for a good side-lever lithographic press will be as under:—Size, 15 by 21 in., 9*l.*; 18 by 26 in., 11*l.* 11*s.*; 21 by 31 in., 13*l.*; 24 by 34 in., 15*l.* 10*s.*, within some shillings. They also supply all other requisites; but should only a limited number of maps be required, it would be cheaper for him to let them do them complete.

"F. F." (Clerkenwell).—Capt. Davies's report to the directors of the Anglo-Californian Mining Company has not yet been issued to the shareholders, but it is anticipated that this will take place in a few days.

"A Banking Shareholder" (Leeds).—The Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide Chartered Bank are about to dispatch their agent to the scene of operations; his presence will materially assist in furthering the charter in its various stages through the Colonial Legislature. There can be no question but that the London Chartered, and English and Scottish Australian will be obliged to allow considerable modifications to take place in their charters previous to commencing business. The East India Company look with a jealous eye on any parties applying for charters in their territories.

"Inquirer."—We will endeavour to ascertain how the discrepancies arise.

The Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company.—We have received a communication from Mr. James Evers Swindell, of Stourbridge, complaining that in the report of the meeting which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday last, he is represented in the latter portion of his observations to have expressed an opinion to which he is directly opposed, and which, in fact, formed the substance of the remarks made at the meeting by Mr. J. C. Hill. It is to be regretted that any misapprehension should have arisen, and more especially that it should have been the cause of the least annoyance to Mr. Swindell, or any other gentleman. It must, however, be perfectly manifest that the misconception complained of was unintentional.

Mining Glossary.—For the convenience of new adventurers, and others requiring the information, we have prepared a Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms: it is neatly printed in a useful form, and can be obtained through any bookseller, or at our office, price 2*s.*

The Cost-book System.—So much interest being evinced for information respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6*d.*

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*,

THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of mine	Captain .....
Produce	Committee .....
Where situate	Secretary .....
Purser	Offices .....

WITH THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, AND AMERICA.

Also the Names and Addresses of Mining Agents and Dealers in Shares.

To which is added,

A COMPLETE SET of AMENDED RULES for the MANAGEMENT of MINES ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The object of the *Mining Guide* is to afford a means of communication between inventors and others with parties connected with the working and management of mines to introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes; acquire information, &c.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 7, 1853.

It would be as ungracious as unjust not to acknowledge that a certain amount of good has been achieved by the surveillance of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines. Any evidence of reform and improvement in this department of our productive industry is the more acceptable, seeing that experience has proved that the *modus operandi*, so long and so obstinately addered to, is founded on all the errors of "ancient usage," and directed by so much of the ignorance of modern times, that all persons possessing any active principle of thought, stand and wonder how even the most vicious ingenuity could have so peculiarly and appropriately adapted so thoroughly Bœtian a power to the elicitation of so great an evil. In the last number of the Journal, a summary of the deaths caused by colliery accidents was prominently placed before our readers. The statistical returns were officially made by Messrs. J. Dickinson, Wynne, Dunn, Lancaster, Mackworth, and Morton, and remarks were partially appended, the value of which, as a public reference, is considerably enhanced by their *paucity*—a *singular* circumstance when the great intelligence for which we give these gentlemen credit is taken into consideration. Here the enquiry suggests itself, as to the why and wherefore the observations were not more diffuse, if not more frequent? and while we readily recognise the importance of the reports which they characterise, we cannot help looking upon the returns in this point as somewhat unpardonably defective. It is through the light of information that we can alone hope to arrive at the proper solution of this question; and we cannot too forcibly deprecate the straight-laced officialism which prescribes the simple ruling out of statistical matter—matter in which the most valued interests of society are involved—unaccompanied by note and comment, the purport of which would serve as a guide to ultimate and sound measures.

It would be an insult to the discrimination of the inspectors to suppose there were no remarks worthy of being recorded. The very nature of the duty they were called on to perform forbids the surmise, and arrests the imputation. The returns in the aggregate, however, show a decrease in the amount of fatality, small it is true; but estimating the fact that the exploitation of coal fields has been considerably extended, and that an increased quantity of the mineral has been brought to surface, the inverse ratio thus proved is somewhat cheering, affording, as it does, a convincing proof that the powers, limited though they be, vested in the Government Inspectors have been efficaciously exercised Perhaps the coalowners will dispute this point, and refer the preservation of life in the pits to their own fostering cares and *lively sympathies*. Were it really so, it would be indeed a very consolatory unction to a goaded conscience and strained sense of duty. But it is not so; and we contend that, until the present official recommendations of inspectors are legalised into commands—until the honest suggestions of the men of science appointed by the Legislature shall be made compulsory upon managers and owners—until the full power of the civil law be felt in the penalty of neglect—there can be no security for the life of the working miner. The diminution apparent on the face of the returns has already been pointed to by the apologists, if not the defenders, of the old system, as a true indication that the awakened care of the united proprietary is asserting its utility; and that there can be no further need of legislative interference with private rights is, of course, modestly but insidiously advanced in argument against governmental superintendence. The very premises are here as fallacious as the act of putting them forward after years of fatal proof is criminal; but, fortunately, the sophistry is easily unveiled: shadowy hands raise the curtain, and lo! the *system* appears traced on suffering humanity—on that victim horde wherein life lingers through all the horrid varieties of human contortion to a miserable, a wretched death. No; as the old dramatist has it, "there is no manner o' use in travestying a round truth in this plight." The day is past for that sort of philosophy, and the maxim referred to all public administration now is—let justice be given where justice is due.

To the Government Inspectors, then—hampered as they are by official instructions framed from rapid conventionalities, instructions to be *sensitively discreet* in interfering with proprietors, sub-owners, managers, and the whole tribe of those who, through apathy, ignorance, and neglect, consign the community of colliers to aggravated danger—is the meed of praise justly presentable. *Inspection* has here, in the face of obstacles of no ordinary character, asserted its efficacy, and it is to be hoped the Government will relax, as soon as possible, the captious restrictions by which it is environed. As far as regards the "improved system" voluntarily adopted by owners, even were the claim attempted to be set up for them admissible, the "improvement" shown would be but a sorry atom in their side of the scale; and, adapting a well-known line to our meaning, we should say it would be, for them, but a pitiful pennyworth to their "*intolerable quantity of sack*."

The principle involved in the speedy and effective adjusting of the management of coal mines is not of a sectional, it is of national importance; it involves the three great points upon which the prosperous industry of the country depends—viz., *education*, *moral organisation*, and *science*. The first is the parent of the second, and of the third. We find it enjoined by every writer, ancient and modern, whose opinions are valuable and promotive of civilisation. In the admirable and voluminous reports of Messrs. Dunn, Dickinson, and Morton (1851), on the state of our mining districts, the *necessity* for education, particularly amongst a population whose labours are fraught with dangers of so peculiar and destructive a character, is discussed, commented upon, and recommended with great tact, perseverance, and zeal. Causes must be known in order to regulate effects. The assumption of wisdom is not the possession of the gift, nor can the uninstructed mind, generally speaking, reach the just solution of a principle through the mere casual experience of its results. The underground viewer, who tests with his lamp in the morning, and, ignorant of everything relating to the gaseous atmosphere of the mine, except the fact that he himself has not been blown away, permits his squad to enter upon their labours, to their destruction, within a short time afterwards, is a perfect illustration of the evil, the fatal system under which the workings in our coal mines are carried on. Even while we write, the report of a dreadful explosion which occurred about mid-day on Tuesday, at Old Park Colliery, near Dudley, the property of Lord Ward, and which has resulted in the deaths of *six men* and *three boys*, and the all but fatal injury to four others, is placed before us. It is sickening to indite the details; enough for us here to turn our eyes from the mutilated dead, and feel, in faith, that the dead sleep with the dead, and are in peace; but the living—those who are seared, bruised, and broken—now lie in poverty, racked by pain, with fever's foam upon the lip, and misery their portion. Where is the balm for their sufferings, where the restorative for their strength and powers? And then, again, the widows and orphans of the more fortunate victims who perished in the fire-blast; where shall they find their daily bread, and those who, in affection, shall shelter them even in humbleness from all the storms of life? They are cast upon the world's charity: may they outlive its Arctic chill—there is but one who can, who will, we trust, mercifully "temper the winds" for them.

The verdict of the coroner's jury has been in this melancholy instance "accidental death;" but it is just to the public at large, and to the Government Mine Inspector, Mr. Wynne, to touch upon a few points of the evidence adduced, and of that most important opinion he delivered upon the proximate causes of the explosion. The first person examined, stated that he had been a miner all his life, and that the colliery was "as free from gas as any he had worked in," detailed some of the occurrences which took place; the second, a collier of thirty years' standing, gave it as his opinion, that "*the pit was well ventilated*, and nobody *could carry on in* a better or more secure way;" but was at last pressed to the response, that "the present system, however efficient, was not sufficient to clear the pit of gas, when created in the rock above the coal, as was the case in this instance." Easthope, the "*doggy*," also gave his evidence as to the care taken by him to test the existence of gas, &c., but gave a conflicting opinion as to the precise spot where the explosion took place. For the present, we shall content ourselves with the remark that, from a close examination of the evidence, we are more than ever impressed with the great difficulty of obtaining fair and unbiased opinions in evidence from men totally dependent on employers for their livelihood; and we are still further convinced of the *utility of inspection*, and the necessity of appointing men of science and position as Government Inspectors, in proof of which we recur to Mr. Wynne's lucid and frank opinion, one which confers lasting credit upon him, and which must win for him the confidence of the Government and the public. After speaking of the quantity of air, he remarked—

"This quantity, although much below the proper quantity to render the mine perfectly safe, would have been amply sufficient to prevent this catastrophe, had it been husbanded in a proper manner, and not allowed to return to the upcast shaft without performing any service. The gate roads or levels, and air ways, are properly driven out, and, what is not always the case, are up to the far end; but the air course would be very much better, in my opinion, if it was as large again as it is. The Committee of the House of Commons, 1852, recommended 50 feet area as the minimum size of air ways. These are barely 9 ft., and 16 to 18 ft. would, in my opinion, be ample in this pit. There was a fire-place in the bottom of the upcast shaft, which I fear had not been well attended to, and then the ventilation would naturally become sluggish, and danger ensue."

He next proceeded to give his reasons why he differed from the evidence of the men as to the primary site of the explosion, and did so, in our opinion, conclusively: and he observed:—

"Too much reliance seems to have been placed on the mine being safe in the morning, when the men went to work. This is a mistake too often made, and arises from managers of collieries not being aware of the narrow margin between seeming security and positive danger. Supposing the air in this mine, at six o'clock, to be charged with five per cent. of carburetted hydrogen, it would be perfectly safe; but if the air was slack, as I believe it to have been, by eight o'clock the per centage of gas may have arisen to seven or eight, and would then be highly inflammable, so that there is but two, or at most three per cent., as I said before, between seeming security and positive danger."

It is evident that, to say the least of it, want of sufficient ventilation, through *economy* in the formation of the ventilating medium, and neglect arising from the *ignorance* of the persons employed, caused this destructive calamity; and it is as thoroughly patent to all that by a strict inspection of mines can alone the existing evils be corrected. The Government must extend the powers of the Inspectors: and of those who are so ready to condemn the salutary innovation of modern science upon old usage, even with the example of its vicious impotency reeking before their eyes, we in charity say, "*damnant quod non intelligunt*."

Sinde the above was written, we have been favoured with the following authentic report of the evidence of Mr. Wynne:—

"Old Park Colliery.—Mr. Smith having communicated to me the fact of an explosion having taken place, I at once proceeded to examine the mine to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the accident. On entering the pit, I found the air-courses all restored to the same state as they were, or ought to have been, before the explosion. The air in the bottom of the downcast shaft divides itself about 2400 cubic feet per minute, passing into the north workings, and about 2220 ft. into the south and east workings. This, although much below the proper quantity to render the mine perfectly safe, would have been amply sufficient to prevent this catastrophe had it been husbanded in a proper manner, and not allowed to return to the upcast shaft without performing any service. The gate-roads, or levels, and air-ways, are properly driven out, and, what is not always the case, are up to the far end, or face; but the air-course would be very much better if it was twice the area it is. The Committee of the House of Commons of 1852 recommends 50-ft. area as the minimum size of air-ways. These are barely 9 ft.; and 16 ft. to 18 ft. would, in my opinion, be ample where the workings are so limited. There is a fire-place in the bottom of the upcast shaft, which I fear has not been well attended to, and then the ventilation would naturally become sluggish, and danger ensue. This fire-place I should recommend to be removed, and a properly-constructed furnace built in its stead, as furnaces command attention, for if they are not supplied with fuel, the keen draft, and the large space the fire is spread over, causes the fire to burn out. The workings in the end of the south level were pointed out to me as the place where the explosion occurred. This, in my opinion, was not the case; for on examining this part, but slight traces of fire were left. A candle that was against a tree, or post, was completely melted, and a flannel jacket lying on the floor singed; but the posts themselves bore no trace of fire, nor was the coal or the stack resting on the cubes of coal at all charred; besides, the men would have been driven by the force of the explosion from the point where it fired, instead of which they were driven towards the supposed point. On closely examining the end of the east level, indications of intense heat were far more palpable—several pieces of wood being charred, and a wooden prop also bore traces of fire. In this place I believe the explosion originated. I am the more satisfied of this by the position of the men saved and the men burnt; for all the men and boys badly burnt were in the course where the blast would be more severely felt, supposing my opinion as to the origin of the fire be the correct one. This opinion is formed on a careful inspection of the mine, and is confirmed by the evidence adduced at the inquest. The cause of the explosion must have been through fouling or accumulation of carburetted hydrogen in the east level, produced by the lowering of the temperature of the upcast shaft by the leakage of the air, or by the thirling at the end of the south air-course being left open, or, by what is not improbable, all these circumstances combined. It appears the air-head across the east level had crushed in; and that the butty, or the doggy, informed Mr. Spruce that it had been made good on the Saturday, but only temporarily, as it was done with the butty's planks. Now, temporary stoppings are not often very secure, but are subject to much leakage, and which I fear was the case in this instance; for by the evidence this is proved to have been as badly done as possible. I made particular enquiries respecting the state of the spout, or thirling, at the end of the south air-course, and was told it was bricked up, except one brick and a half. It is admitted that air was allowed to pass away through this opening; but why it should be so I cannot conceive, as any person with the slightest knowledge of the principles of ventilation must be aware that air going in along the gate-road, and returning along the parallel air-course, can be of no service to the workings beyond, but a serious loss to the general ventilation of the mine. Too much reliance seems to have been placed on the mine being safe in the morning when the men went to work. This is a mistake too often made, and arises from managers of collieries not being aware of the narrow margin between seeming security and positive danger. Supposing the air in this mine at six o'clock to be charged with 5 per cent. of carburetted hydrogen, it would be perfectly safe, but if this air was slack, as I believe it to have been, by eight o'clock the per centage of gas may have risen to 7 or 8, and would then be highly inflammable, so that there is but 2, or at most 3 per cent., as I said before, between seeming security and positive danger.—T. Wynne.

In another column will be found a letter from M. Adolphus Paillette, the authorised representative of the trustees of the unfortunate Asturian Mining Company, and chief engineer of the mines and forges at Mières. This communication we willingly insert, as this is the first, we believe, which has tended to throw any light on the tortuous proceedings which have been enacted in the eventful career of this ill-fated company. We have, in a spirit of fairness, inserted several letters requiring information on the affairs of a company which has engulphed over 200,000*l.* of British capital. From what cause this reckless waste and wanton expenditure has taken place we will not here discuss; sufficient it is that at last we have elicited some definite statement. Whether that be satisfactory or not, it is not now our province to comment upon, and, consequently, we do not at present feel ourselves called upon to make any remarks. M. Paillette's statement is now before the shareholders, and it remains with them to take such ulterior steps as they deem necessary.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The Committee of Jurors appointed to decide upon the merits of the Papers submitted to Competition for Mr. Readwin's Prize of Twenty Guineas has not yet been closed. The following gentlemen have, however, already consented to act, and a further, perhaps conclusive, list will be published next week, when the definitive time for receipt of papers will be announced:—

R. P. Collier, Esq., M.P.	C. Hancock, Esq.
J. Y. Watson, Esq.	J. H. Murchison, Esq.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

May 5.—The result of the recent speculations in the iron trade is still the subject of general conversation in commercial circles; and fears are entertained that the failure of Mr. John Attwood and his colleagues may throw such a quantity of iron on the market as cannot fail to produce a depressing influence. The operations of these parties in this district have been very extensive; and there can be little doubt the large purchases made on their account led in a great degree to the late prices, which were so highly injurious to the manufacturing interest. Pig-iron has undergone some depreciation in value; but all other descriptions remain firm. Apart from the uneasiness and want of confidence caused by the above failure, the general state of the trade is reported sound; and with the exception of an occasional departure from the quotations of Quarter Day, and which are known to be the result of necessity, the list has been well maintained. The coal trade continues firm, and the demand great. In the Metal Market, there has not been any material change during the past week. Prices have remained about the same as they were eight days ago, and with a steady demand. There is a considerable quantity of tin being worked up for the foreign market; and made goods have not undergone any reduction in price during the past week. The copper trade is steady, rather brisk than otherwise; but still with a sufficient supply in the market to prevent any advance of price. In the manufacturing departments all hands are at full work, and a scarcity of superior chasers, casters, jewellers, &c., is felt by those who have extensive orders on hand.

In connection with one important branch of our manufacture—I mean the steel-pen trade—an event of no small importance has taken place within the last few days. Up to the present time, Birmingham has supplied America with pens, not one pen manufactory being in the States. It appears, however, that some six months since, parties who had been engaged in the trade here went to America, and made arrangements with large capitalists for the establishment of a manufactory in the neighbourhood of New York. Orders were sent over here for the necessary machinery, and a few days ago a large number of presses, and some of the best hands that could be procured, were shipped off, and in a few months will be at work. The persons who have embarked in the speculation are said to have procured every possible support from the American merchants, and if they succeed, we may expect ere long to hear of other competitors starting in the same quarter. The wrought steel necessary for making the pens will, in the first instance, be forwarded from this country, until that branch of the manufacture can be established. Amongst the most recent inventions here, I perceive there is one, by Messrs. Morris and Johnson, for depositing all the alloys of metals by electricity. Samples in brass, sterling silver, and German silver, upon steel, zinc, &c., look admirable. The difficulty hitherto experienced in depositing upon iron and steel has been the want of adhesion; but, by the above invention, perfect adhesion is secured with any thickness of coating. The invention is likely to become one of practical value, and must prove to be an important advance in the application of electricity to manufacturing purposes.

The Mokelomne River Gold Quartz Company.—The following letter has been addressed by Dr. Cullen to G. K. Pollock, Esq.:—

Sir,—In answer to yours of the 28th April, I beg to state that, from the observations I made on the occasion of my visit to the Mokelomne River in June, 1849, I have no doubt mining operations near the banks of that river will yield returns as large as have been obtained from any of the most productive mines in California. The property of your company, being located on the lower spurs of the Sierra Nevada, is the most favourable situation as an auriferous district. During my stay on the Stanislaus, Tualumne, and Mercides Rivers (branches of the San Joaquin), I have repeatedly conversed with miners who had come from the Mokelomne prospecting. These men I invariably found to be dissatisfied at having left that river for the south, and always knew them to return to the Mokelomne, declaring the diggings on its banks to be richer than any they had seen on the more southern rivers. From these facts, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that the results of the proposed operations of your company will amply fulfil their expectations.—Yours, &c.,
New-street, Spring-gardens, April 29. Edward Cullen, M.D., F.R.G.S.

School for the Education of the Children of Miners.—At the Cefn Gwyn Mining Company's meeting, on Wednesday, the subject of the miners' school at Taliesin was brought forward by Mr. Joseph, and it was unanimously resolved that a donation of 5*l.* 5*s.* be presented in aid of the funds of the Taliesin School, Cardigan, which has for its benevolent object the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the children of a most industrious class of artizans. The great advantages to be derived from such an establishment will, it is confidently hoped, induce those having the means, to follow the praiseworthy example of this company, who in addition to their liberal donation have also resolved to contribute an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* We understand that the other Welsh mines in Mr. Joseph's office have also contributed to this excellent institution.

LORDS' DUES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The rate of dues paid to the lessors of mineral property ought to receive more attention from the mining public when about to invest their money, and should be specially considered by applicants for leases, as it will affect the success and existence of the undertaking to a more important extent than is generally imagined. The letter of Mr. Ennor on this subject, in last week's Journal, points out some of the evils consequent upon exorbitant royalties, and alludes to one or two particulars in the new system of forming companies, which are eminently disastrous to the promotion of mining, and development of mineral wealth. I concur with him, that the lord should be a kind of sleeping adventurer, taking only an amount of royalty sufficient to interest him in the affairs of the undertaking, and to incite him to such necessary concessions, in the event of poverty, as would induce the shareholders to persevere with explorations, until ore might be discovered and raised, to repay, to some extent, the hazard of each party. It can be clearly shown that extravagant dues are detrimental to the interest of the lord, to the mining population, and to the national wealth; insomuch as it prevents capital from becoming remunerative, except in cases of extraordinary produce, or other favourable circumstances, and, therefore, unemployed.

It may be useful and striking to show, as near as possible, the annual value of a part of the metallic produce of the United Kingdom,—viz., copper, lead, and tin ores, and the amount paid as royalty.

Copper ores value, say	.....	£ 1078,515	Dues,	£	89,876
Lead " "	.....	1,428,114	"		142,811
Tin " "	.....	600,000	"		45,000
Total	.....	£ 3,106,629		£	277,687

These results will rather be below than above the truth; but they show what part of the money-value goes into the pocket of the landowner, who involve themselves in no liability, but merely grant a right of working, in often times a worthless piece of land, which, if arable, is usually paid for.

The rate of profit on the returns in some of the richest copper mines of Cornwall average about 26 per cent., and the rate of lords' dues is full 20 per cent. of the profit. In the lead mines of Wales, where the dues are higher, the rate of profit on the returns may be taken at 33 per cent., and the rate of dues paid to the lord 30 per cent. of the profit. This answers to about 1-15th for copper, and 1-10th for lead, ores. Considering the uncertainty and expense of mining operations, and the ratio which blanks bear to prizes, these rates are manifestly too high, particularly when compared with the royalties exacted on the Continent, which are often not more than 5 per cent. on the profits, whenever made, with the right to work for 30 or 40 years, renewable and continued at the will of the lessees. If this mode of payment were insisted upon and adopted here, it would tend to stimulate the lords to advance the object of the lessees, who in return would often reward him by an increased and lasting payment of dues. The Wheal Friendship has been in operation since 1799, and returned to the present time 1,184,810*l.* on the produce; this is made up of 791,106*l.* for cost, 100,201*l.* royalty, and 293,503*l.* profit; the workings underground are comprised within 125 acres, consequently the adventurers have paid through a series of 52 years rather more than 800*l.* per acre, which, if estimated at common interest, would be much more considerable.

It would be somewhat difficult to ascertain the amount of capital embarked in mining enterprise, and the profit and loss on the working; if this were done, it would show the value of mining, irrespective of mismanagement, for indiscriminate investment, and be especially valuable in determining the royalty which the lord might fairly demand.

I fear little is to expected in the shape of a favourable alteration, so long as the mining charlatan is accepted and supported by the public, in preference to the educated practical man, stating only the truth, or the practical miner, who will deliver but an unvarnished tale. The itinerant traffickers in mining also stand in the way; these men never intend to get a shilling from the profits of the concerns they promote, but a heavy bonus for their interest out of the pockets of the careless and sometimes unsuspecting speculator. Quick returns for "their talent," by hook or by crook, is their object; they are ready to accept leases on any terms; and whilst lords are found countenancing and co-operating with them, the present oppressive rate of dues will be exacted, to the prejudice of good mining, the honest adventurer, and the working miner.—J. D.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—"CASE" AND "OPINION."

Some doubts on the applicability of the Cost-book Principle to the management of mines in any other county of England and Wales than the counties of Cornwall and Devon, having existed in the minds of several gentlemen desirous to join the Mixon Great Consols Copper Mining Company, near Leek, Staffordshire, the directors submitted the following "Case" to the consideration of R. P. Collier, Esq., M.P., Recorder of Penzance, and author of a valuable work on the *Law relating to Mines*, to which his "Opinion" thereon is appended:—

CASE.

A party of gentlemen have taken a lease of the Mixon Copper Mines, situate in the parish of Leek, in the county of Stafford, which they are desirous to work under the Cost-book System.

The Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 100, sec. 63, contains the following proviso:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any partnership formed for the working of mines, minerals, and quarries, of what nature or kind soever, on the principle commonly called the Cost-book Principle."

A question has been raised whether, under this provision, a company can be legally formed to carry on mining operations in any part of the United Kingdom, or whether such company can only be established in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, where alone Stannaries Courts have existence, which courts have peculiar jurisdiction over mining questions.

Counsel will be pleased to advise:—

Whether a company for the working of copper mines on the Cost-book Principle can be legally formed in any other county than the counties of Cornwall and Devon?

And a reference to the authorities will oblige.

MR. COLLIER'S OPINION.

I think that a company for the working of copper mines may be legally formed upon the Cost-book Principle in any county in England or Wales.

I am not aware of any reported case bearing directly upon this question.

Bodmin, March 23, 1853. R. P. COLLIER.

In the case of companies brought out, provisionally registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, the sum of 2*s.* per 20*l.* share (being at the rate of 10*s.* per cent.) is certainly the largest deposit that can be legally asked from subscribers. It is well known, however, that our present laws relating to partnership are perfectly inoperative, a state of things calculated to excite astonishment in a great commercial nation like this. Till these laws are reformed on the basis of rendering them practical, there can be do real protection to subscribers. By the system now adopted in many cases, of requiring a deposit of 2*l.* per 20*l.* share, directors of new companies can easily manage to get into their hands very large sums of money, although the establishment of the undertaking proposed to be carried out may be far from secured. There is thus an ample fund out of which they can indemnify themselves for expenses, in the event of a winding-up becoming advisable.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in May is 342,276*l.*, against 260,396*l.* in the corresponding month of last year; and the total called during the first five months of 1853 is 3,391,274*l.*, against 2,165,313*l.* in the like period of 1852.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* announces the invention of a form of road and improved locomotives, which, he says, will safely transport the mails and passengers at the rate of 100 miles per hour. The writer further states he has been made acquainted with the details of these improvements, "which are so palpably correct in theory, and feasible in practice, that every civil engineer and railroad man will, on examination, at once recognise and admit as the desideratum even to the extent of safety and speed above indicated."

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF SPECIE.—The specie brought home by the *Magdalena* from the West Indies, Pacific, and Mexico, amounted to nearly $3,250,000 in value. About $500,000 value of it was in gold; the rest was in silver. A very large portion of this specie was from Mexico. It took 28 hours to transfer the specie from the Mexican packet to the Southampton one at St. Thomas. The whole of the specie was dispatched to London from the Southampton Docks on Wednesday; it weighed nearly 100 tons, and occupied 20 specie waggons. The *Magdalena* brought the largest and most valuable cargo ever known. The West India Company will nett by her cargo and by her passengers' fares about 10,000*l.* The *Magdalena* had a splendid run from St. Thomas, having performed the distance of nearly 4000 miles in a little over 14 days.

The following extract of a letter from a merchant at Melbourne, explains the mode in which the recent adulteration of gold in that colony was carried on, and the circumstance through which it was detected:—"The mode adopted has been to alloy the gold with silver to an extent that has reduced its value to 5 carats below standard, the pure Australian gold being above standard value. By this means it has been proof against all the ordinary tests of acids, and the discovery has only been made on the return of a parcel which found its way into the Adelaide Government Assay-office. The set appear to be now known who have been connected with the sale of this spurious gold, and some houses seem to have bought pretty extensively through the agents of the thieves, and are, of course very much alarmed for what they have sent home."

The gold dust buyers of Southampton use an immense magnet as one means of testing the purity of the gold. By plunging this magnet into a heap of gold-dust the freedom of the latter from metalliferous admixture or otherwise is discovered by the quantity and degree of firmness with which the dust adheres to the magnet. It is this test which detects the superior purity of Australian, as compared with Californian gold.

THE NEW LIGHT AND NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The electric light is now in a fair way of being brought into common use. A company, under the title of the "Electric Power and Colour Company," is announced, with a capital of a quarter of a million, and with largely-extended objects, which are detailed in their advertisement. The establishment at Wandsworth, to which we have before referred as the centre of that organisation, embracing light, motive power, smelting, bleaching, telegraphing, electrotyping, &c., is, we understand complete, and ready for active operations. We must say, for ourselves, that we have watched the progress of the experiments carried on at that establishment, and from time to time developed in various parts of the metropolis, with great interest. The discoveries communicated by Dr. Watson, in his first publication, which we noticed at the time, were startling, and, from their novelty and importance, we could not but hesitate to trust implicitly to the realisation of the promised results. Time, however, and watchful attention to the nature and results of the operations and experiments carried on by Dr. Watson and his coadjutors, have done much to remove the doubts so naturally entertained; and we have now no hesitation in saying, that a revolution may be confidently anticipated in the world of art, as well as of light, and heat, and motive power, by the operations of the company now in the course of being formed for the organisation of the means of developing the active fruits of these remarkable discoveries. Since our last notice, Dr. Watson has issued a second edition of his pamphlet, in explanation of further improvements resulting from subsequent experiments, and in elucidation of the modes and means employed in his interesting operations. We can allude only to some few of these, and would refer our readers to the pamphlet, which may, no doubt, be obtained at the company's offices, for the explanation of the source and efficiency of the new power. The application of that power to fruitful and profitable purposes is the weighty consideration. Here we have Dr. Watson's confirmed assurances,—that the continuousness of the electric light is secured by the application of the electro-magnet to regulate the current—that its flickering and occasional explosions, which have been heretofore the main objections to its common and familiar use, are rendered inoperative, and all but absolutely removed,—that the light can be burned for any number of hours, can be increased or diminished in power with the same facilities as gas-lamps,—can be lighted up or extinguished at a moment's notice, and be conveyed to any quarter, at any distance, by means of a single wire not more than two-eighths of an inch in diameter. Other interesting features in the electric light are, that its flame, not more than one-tenth of an inch in size, will at a mile distance appear like a globe of fire, a foot or more in diameter,—that it requires no air to support it,—that it burns in water with as much brilliancy as in the air, and that no deleterious gases result from it. These valuable properties must, sooner or later, naturally lead to its superseding all other lights, as it can be familiarly adapted to all purposes that may be required, from public lighthouses to shops and parlours. Electrical illumination may, in fact, be considered as taking precedence next to the orb of day in beauty and in power, as well as in the ministering to the service and the enjoyment of the human race in civilised life. Then, as a motive power, it appears that electro-magnetism can, by its "intensity," be made applicable to the propelling of any weight or force, and the working of any and every kind of machinery; this, too, without danger of explosion or conflagration, and with a vast saving in space and cost. For the accomplishment of these various important objects, the chief instruments of economy, and also the great features of novelty in Dr. Watson's discoveries, are the manufacture of pigments or colours, and bleaching liquids, and the desulphurisation of coke, by the aid of electricity. These are reported to be of a quality and value to command the market; while produced at an outlay so comparatively small as to ensure a costless electric light, in addition to an estimated profit of 50 or 60 per cent. on the capital of the company. These confidently assumed results are, we repeat, as starling as they are interesting; and, at all events, we see no reason to dispute the conclusions thus confidently assumed.

ON LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

An interesting paper was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 12th April, by Mr. J. Sewel, in which, after showing the theoretic and practical evaporative value of coal and coke, at different pressures, and the various results under stationary boilers and in locomotive boilers, and with slow or quick combustion, a series of tabulated results was given, showing that, estimated by the value of the fuel, the best locomotive boiler exceeded the Cornish boiler by about 2 per cent. in evaporative economy; but ordinary locomotive boilers were from 4 to 10 per cent. below the Cornish standard, of 10½ lbs. of water evaporated by 1 lb. of Welch coal.

Evaporative economy was shown to follow the increase of the tubular ratio of the heating surface of the long tubed boilers, but it was urged that, in practice, evaporative rapidity was as essential as economy of fuel alone, and the Great Western boilers were referred to as efficient examples in this respect.

The rate of combustion; the time of the heat remaining in the boiler; and the number of draughts of steam from the boiler, were shown to be 25 per cent. in favour of boilers mounted on wheels of 8 feet diameter, over those on wheels of 6 ft. diameter, for economy of fuel and for pure steam to the cylinders. Evaporation, apparently good, not unfrequently proved indifferent, on account of priming, as a diminished duty frequently demonstrated.

The influence of load and velocity on the consumption of fuel was referred to, as defeating any economical comparison between engines maintaining a speed of 50 miles per hour and those which only reached a speed of 30 miles an hour.

The recent experiments on the London and North Western Railway were referred to, as showing that the present form of locomotive boilers might be departed from, without evoporative loss, to gain the constructive facilities of a low boiler with high wheels and inside cylinders; and the new shortened boiler was stated to have realised the full average evaporative economy of locomotive boilers, or from 7½ lbs. to 8½ lbs. of water by 1 lb. of coke.

The advantages of a larger proportion of water evaporating surface to the total water in the boiler, the shorter ascent of steam from the lower tubes to that surface, and the greater proportion of the heat, passing through tubes nearer the evaporating surface, were referred to, as being in favour of small boilers, with the fewest rows of tubes, generating most steam per square foot of the total heating surface. It was suggested that vertical rows of tubes, with free vertical steam passages between them, and the largest practicable water surface, so much valued for stationary boilers, might merit a trial in the large locomotive boilers, and might place them on a level with the smaller boilers, in evaporative rapidity per square foot of heating surface.

The want of a more homogeneous structure for locomotive boilers was referred to, in order to safely resist the expansion and contraction which now fell on particular parts only, and ultimately injured the cohesion of the metal at those parts.

Explosions of boilers were noticed as frequently occuring when either the safety valve or the regulator was opened, and it was suggested that this might be due to the sudden disturbance of the pressure of the elastic force tending to one point, and momentarily increasing the pressure at that point, from the effect of which the boiler might burst, even with the safety valve in good order. The apparent effects, after explosion, would not be then due to the pressure only, but to the sudden release of the whole elastic force, which, like any other spring, would exert a force beyond its quiescent limit.

The rare occurrence of goods' or slow trains leaving the rails without known cause, was proof that Mr. George Stephenson adopted a flange sufficiently deep for the speed of 15 miles, or 20 miles per hour, originally contemplated on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; but the frequent running off the rails of fast trains suggested the trial of deeper flanges on the wheels; and it was hoped they would have the effect of adding to public safety and to railway economy.

NEW COMPOUND OF CAOUTCHOUC.—Mr. Goodyear, of New York, has just patented a new compound of caoutchouc, which is produced by combining therewith a product of coal-tar and sulphur, alone or in combination with metals and other substances used in manufacturing compounds of caoutchouc. The product referred to is obtained by heating coal-tar in an open boiler until it acquires a consisteney about equal to that of resin, and it is mixed with the caoutchouc in proportions which may vary according to the character of the material to be produced. The sulphur, or compound thereof, is used for the purpose of vulcanising the material, which operation is performed by the application of heat in the ordinary manner.

HOW TO OBTAIN PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

BY P. W. CAMPIN.

The *Mining Journal* having already given a brief abstract of the New Patent Act (1852), it will be unnecessary to again occupy its columns with a formal statement of the provisions therein contained; but as the majority of the readers of this Journal are more or less interested in pasent matters, it has been thought desirable to present them with a succinct ttatement of the course of proceeding required by the law in order to patent an invention as the law now stands. But before entering upon this, let it be premised that this Act is not all that could be wished, and does not render the process of obtaining a patent so very easy that every man may become his own patent agent, unless, indeed, he does not regard the loss of time and the chance of fatal errors: and had the New Act rendered the process as simple as could be desired, a competent patent adviser would still be resorted to by the prudent patentee. Again, it will be desirable to bear in mind that the New Patent Act *does not* embrace a new patent code—that is, it does not contain the whole of the Patent Law, and, therefore, the ancient laws must still be referred to by those who wish to have a comprehensive view of the matter.

As regards the procuring or obtaining of letters patent, and in some other points, the new law is, doubtless, a step in the right direction; unfortunately, however, if we are to adopt the maxim of the poet, that "what'ere is best administered, is best," we shall not give the palm to the new law, for not only have the administrators of the new law excluded the patentee from having the colonies in his patent, but they have left the law without any proper practical regulations in several particulars, which has been the subject of repeated remarks in this Journal. But to proceed to the matter in hand; let us take the procuration of a patent step by step.

1. THE APPLICATION.—This is required by the sixth section of the Act, to be made by filing, at the office of the Commissioners of Patents, a petition, a declaration (attested by a Master in Chancery or Justice of the Peace), and a provisional specification. The two first of these are forms of a particular size, &c., already in public circulation, which require merely to be filled in with the name and address of the intending patentee, and the *title* of the invention. The construction of a proper title, however, is a matter of much importance, since the object of the invention must be truly, though it may be concisely, indicated by it; and a bad title has overthrown numbers of patents in courts of law; and incomprehensive titles have frequently obliged patentees to take out several patents where one should have sufficed. The *provisional specification*, however, is the substantial document, as the Act expressly requires that it shall describe "the *nature* of the invention"—that is, it must set forth what the invention really does consist in, not of necessity by a detailed account of parts, proportions, &c., with drawings, if requisite, as in the complete specification, but only such a description as shall set out the *distinctive character* of the invention; and by sections 7 and 8, this must be done in such a manner as to satisfy the law officer to whom the application is to be referred; although the approval of the law officer will not make this document good if it should not be found to comply, in all respects, with the terms of the Act; and should this document be couched in very restrictive terms, the patentee may find himself shut out from including in his patent, by his complete specification, those practical improvements in details, which may be of vital importance to the success of the invention. These documents having been prepared, the petition (if not already stamped) must be stamped with a proper *five pounds stamp*, and presented at the Commissioner's office, where the day of its delivery will be recorded, and priority secured from that day, unless it be otherwise specially ordered by the proper officers.

By section 9, the applicant may deposit his complete specification instead of the provisional specification; but as this at once concludes him, as to practical details and everything else, and requires the payment of the *five pounds* stamp duty on that document, as well as the five pounds on the petition, it is seldom adopted.

The application having been filed and passed by the law officer, is then advertised in the *London Gazette*, as protected for six months, during which time the invention may be *used* and *published* without invalidating the patent.

2. PROCEEDING TO COMPLETE THE PATENT—After the application is passed, the patentee may proceed as quickly as he pleases to complete his patent, which is done by the agent giving *notice* to *proceed* at the commissioner's, and upon payment of *five pounds*. This notice is then gazetted, and any one is invited to oppose within 21 days from the date of *Gazette*. This stage *must* be taken at four months from the date of the application, otherwise the obtaining of the patent within the six months' protection (which is required by the Act) will be attended with great risk of losing the patent.

When this has been gone through without opposition, the patentee may apply for his warrant, which is done by paying *five pounds*, and then to seal and complete the patent by paying another *five pounds*. This must be done some days within the term of three months from the date of the warrant (*vide* sect. 19).

3. THE SPECIFICATION (otherwise, *The Complete Specification*).—The patent so obtained will be found to contain (unless a complete specification has been deposited on application) a proviso, obliging the patentee to file in the Commissioner's office an instrument in writing, which shall particularly describe and ascertain the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be filed within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the letters patent, and the date of the patent (unless in an extraordinary case) will be found the same as the day of the *application*; so that, if a completing the patent be put off till the last moment, the specification will have to be prepared at the same time therewith.

The specification is no new document, and its importance to the inventor, as a document setting forth his claim in regard to the patented invention, and to the public as the record teaching them the improved art invented by the patentee, is pretty well understood. Nevertheless, it is never out of place to remind patentees that the law strictly requires of this document, that it shall define with legal certainty and exactitude nothing more or less than a new and useful invention, and the very best way of carrying out the same, in all its details (with drawings, if necessary), as known to the patentee. It must also be consistent with the provisional specification; in reality, it should be simply a further development of that document. Indeed, skill and experience in preparing these documents are eminently necessary to render them reliable. The specification and drawings must be on parchment of a peculiar size, &c., as already set forth in this Journal, and stamped with a proper 5*l.* stamp.

The stamp duties mentioned are required to be paid by the Act just passed, levying the Government patent dues by stamps.

To keep a patent in force, further stamp duties, of 50*l.* at the third year, and 100*l.* at the seventh must be paid. There are other points of importance in the new law, but they do not refer to the ordinary routine of passing letters patent.—*Patent Office*, 156, *Strand*.

THE MAMMOUTH STEAMER.—The following are the dimensions of the iron steamer about to be built by MR. Scott Russell for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. She is to be 620 ft. long, 100 ft. beam, 6000 horse power, and 12,000 tons burthen; to be propelled by four paddles, and a screw; and the horse power will be thus proportioned—2000 for the screw, 2000 for the midship paddle-wheels, and 2000 for the fore paddle-wheels. The engines, which have already been contracted for, are to be constructed immediate'y.

INGENIOUS MODE OF VENTILATING SHIPS.—The ship, *Evangeline*, recently launched by Messrs. Jordan and Getty, has been fitted with iron masts, which are hollow cylinders, and which have been fitted with trap doors at either end, to open or shut at pleasure, for the ventilation of the ship. It has been found that a perfect ventilation can be accomplished by these masts, even when the ship is stationary, which is a desideratum in passenger ships seldom attained. The *Evangeline* has taken her departure for New Orleans, with goods and passengers, the latter being chiefly Germans. She belongs to Messrs. Clint and Co.—*Liverpool Times*.

SCREW *v.* PADDLE.—The *Bengal* screw steamer, which brought home the last Indian mail, performed the distance between Malta and Alexandria, 820 miles, in 2 days 20 hours, which is the shortest time the voyage was ever performed in, and she must have averaged 12 miles an hour to have done it in the time. There is no doubt that this steamer, the largest at present in the world, can run, under very favourable circumstances, 19 miles an hour. She has fully answered the most sanguine expectations concerning her, and has proved the Yankee notion that length of itself gives speed, because steamers of such enormous length as the *Bengal*, which is nearly 320 ft. long, have not to breast every wave. All persons interested in the screw, and who have watched the performance of the *Bengal*, have pronounced that the days of paddle-box steamers are numbered, and that they will be supplanted by screw steamers as effectually as the mail coach has been supplanted by the railroad.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.—Extract of a letter from Charles W. Copeland, Esq., New York, March 17, 1853:—"I see, by the periodicals, that on your side they are giving great promises to the *Ericsson* caloric ship. I wish to say to you, that all the newspaper accounts I have seen are exaggerated. The stock does not stand so high in public opinion here as it did two months since. The days of steam are not numbered; and if the caloric ship is to do it, I fancy you and I will both have consid erable salt sprinkled in our hands ere we live to see it."

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this corporation was held at the Old King's Head, Poultry, on Wednesday,—John Woon, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and a very elaborate report of the directors, of which the following is an abstract:—

The directors beg to remind the shareholders, that it was proposed to obtain from 100 tons of peat, by destructive distillation, 7000 lbs. of peat tar, being about 70 lbs. per ton; and that the products obtainable from this tar by simultaneous distillation were:—1 ton sulphate of ammonia, valued at 12*l.* per ton, 12*l.*; ¾ of a ton of lime, valued at about 1*l.* per ton, 9*l.* 10*s.*; 80 gallons naphtha, valued at 5*s.* per gallon, 12*l.* 10*s.*; 300 lbs. of paraffine, valued at 1*s.* per lb., 15*l.*; 300 gallons volatile and fixed oil, valued at 1*s.* per gallon, 15*l.* = 64*l.* And that the estimated cost of the peat, sulphuric acid used in the making of ammonia and paraffine, wear and tear of apparatus, wages, labour, and sending to market, was little more than 32*l.* to produce these quantities. All these articles were of known marketable value, with the exception of paraffine, which is a comparatively new substance in chemistry.

From 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* being considered a sufficient sum to test the commercial value of the patent, in furnaces of sufficiently large dimensions, calls, amounting to 4*l.* per share, were made upon 3425 shares, being the number upon which deposits were paid by subscribers. These calls produced about 12,000*l.* up to July last, which was expended in the following manner:—

EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary expenses, costs of experiments, &c.	£ 2,754	3	6		
Salaries, travelling expenses, &c.	2,227	8	9		
Plant, machinery, peat cutting, &c.	6,843	19	1		
Balance in hand	883	1	11	= £12,008	13 3

RECEIPTS.

Amount paid on four calls	£12,000	0	0		
Samples of oil sold, &c.	8	13	3	= 12,008	13 3

* Assets—Balance in hand, peat, plant, &c. £7,743 17 11
Liabilities—Irish Engineering Company, contractor, &c. 1,503 6 5

Estimated balance of assets £6,240 11 6

The directors had made calculations for enlarged buildings and machinery, to the extent of burning from 50 to 60 tons of peat a day; and expressed their hope that a call of 2*l.* per share would accomplish this object; but, after much consideration, they were convinced that they should best promote the interests of the corporation by a nearer approach to the dimensions set forth in the original prospectus of the company, the whole of the calculations in which were based upon the consumption of 100 tons of peat a day. Drawings of furnaces, stills, and machinery were, therefore, prepared on a scale to distil from 80 to 100 tons a day; all the contracts have been made on that scale; and hence, in some measure, the time necessarily occupied in erecting these works.

Reference was made in the report read to the meeting in July, to the practicability of heating retorts (for the purpose of making peat charcoal) with the extra gas which would not be required for the process of distilling the products from the peat tar; and the more the directors have enquired into the matter, the more have they been satisfied of its practicability; but they were also satisfied that a sufficient quantity of surplus gas could only be obtained by working on a very large scale, without which, they would lose all the advantages that might be expected from this surplus gas, an invaluable heating power, that would thus run to waste. Since the annual meeting, in July, the directors have left nothing undone to have these great works erected and brought into operation as speedily as possible, consistently with the equally important consideration of economy and efficiency. The great demand for iron and machinery which took place in the months of September and October, increased the difficulty of making economical contracts, and the long season of rain which set in impeded the works for about 14 weeks. The severe cold and frosts which succeeded have also caused much obstruction, but the whole are now proceeding as rapidly as possible; and it is confidently expected they will be completed by the month of June.

It should be known that these erections and machinery compose a whole, which can only be worked together, and therefore from the month of August or September last, they have wholly ceased working. When they are recommenced, however, a few weeks only need elapse before all the results of a commercial undertaking may be reasonably expected.

It may be expected that something should be said of the oils which were referred to amongst the other products at the meeting in July. Considerable progress has been made in the analysis of these oils, although from peat oil being a wholly new product, chemists have had, as they generally have with new products, a difficulty in thoroughly ascertaining their elements. Attention has, however, been directed to them both in Dublin and in London, and important negociations for their sale, in a crude state, as they flow from the tar, are now pending. There is, however, on the table a sample of oil recently purified at the works. This bottle of oil has been submitted by the directors to an eminent London consulting chemist. The secretary happened, a day or two ago, to call on this chemist, who, taking the bottle up, said, "This peat oil purified at your works is excellent, and worth 4*s.* per gallon." This gentleman then informed the secretary that several persons were now making large fortunes by the manufacture and sale of similar oils, which they obtained from coal tar, of whom the celebrated Mr. James Young, of Manchester, might be taken as an example; his oil sells at 5*s.* per gallon. The secretary enquired whether so far as regarded oil the coal tar and the peat tar were the same, and he replied that they were nearly so. The directors really see no reason, whatever, to doubt that the oils will fairly take their place amongst the other remunerating products from distilled peat.

The directors have always been reluctant to indulge in speculations on the probable results of any branch of this undertaking which has not been in some measure proved by actual experiment; but they should think it improper were they not to state that the patentee has long suggested the practicability of smelting iron simultaneously with the process of distilling the peat, and without any extra cost in the machinery. There appears no reason at present to apprehend that this would in any way injure or disturb that process, and the mechanical arrangements would be so simple as to present no difficulty. The directors, therefore, have caused enquiries to be made in the neighbourhood of the works for ironstone, and learn that it is to be found of good quality. The experiment will certainly be tried; and, although the distillation of peat is the simple operation of this company, for which these large works are erecting, the smelting of iron and making of charcoal, attended as they would be with very trifling extra expense, would be most important commercial additions to it.

It would have been a great gratification to the directors if they could have stated that the call of 2*l.* per share made last Sept. and Nov. had enabled them to satisfy the liabilities incurred up to July, 1852, and those which have been incurred and must be provided for to set these works in full operation, on the eve of which they now are; but this is not the case. The directors have now to state that their receipts since the month of July, 1852, have been 6414*l.* 8*s.* 2d.—Their payments up to this time amount to 5546*l.* 13*s.* 7d.: leaving a balance of 867*l.* 15*s.* 1d. The liabilities now, however, and the cost of completing the whole of the works at Kilberry, are as follows:—For the buildings, say, 500*l.*; for machinery (in addition to payments already made), say, 1800*l.*; boats to draw the peat by a canal to the works and lift, and platform to feed the furnaces, say, 500*l.*; peat cutting, saving, &c., for the current year, 2000*l.*; other expenses, say, 1500*l.* = 5800*l.*: so that, deducting the balance in hand of 800*l.*, there remains about 5000*l.*—say, 5500*l.* to be provided; that is, about 3500*l.* for plant, and about 2000*l.* for peat for the current year. This will carry on the works for the ensuing 12 months. The peat is stock in trade. The 3500*l.* will be to be added to the invested capital; and the profit on the sale of products, after deducting the expense of working, would, strictly speaking, be to be calculated upon invested capital only; hence this 2800*l.* of the sum required is really to create the stock or raw material, from which the profits are to be made.

The Chairman said, the report just read entered so fully into detail, that but little remained for him to add, but he should be happy to answer any question that might be put to him by the shareholders present. The works were conducted upon a scale they did not anticipate upon the formation of the company, and the great increase in the price of iron was a circumstance impossible to foresee, and had materially increased the expenses of the company. The manufacture of iron was a new feature in their operations, and he believed would be a most profitable one, not only remunerative to the shareholders, but render considerable advantages to that part of her Majesty's dominions, which required every assistance science and capital could give.

Mr. Allender proposed, and Mr. Richard Wade seconded, an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned for the report just read to be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. A long and desultory conversation ensued, which ended in Mr. Allender withdrawing the amendment.

Mr. Clark, one of the directors, gave a very full explanation of the proceedings of the board from the commencement of the company. He said they had met with serious obstacles in the progress of the undertaking. He had a very large interest in the matter, but never supposed they would succeed without difficulty. It was no easy task to work upon a theory, and bring it into commercial value. He had recently visited the works, and returned with increased confidence; and although he was one of the largest proprietors, he should cheerfully pay whatever calls were made, being fully satisfied he would eventually meet his reward. (Hear.) They had, amongst other difficulties, to contend with the rise of wages and scarcity of labour; and whilst their regular establishment expenses were the same, it was impossible to procure hands to proceed with the building more expeditiously

Mr. Reding complained of the products not being tested in a commercial manner.

Mr. Clarke said they had been tested as far as the quantity produced would admit. The naphtha had been pronounced the best in the market, and they could dispose of any quantity they could produce at an advanced price.

Mr. Miller, the company's engineer, exhibited the plans and drawings of the works, and fully explained the intended operations; he would pledge his word that the whole of the works would be in full operation by July next.

Capt. Ross said the making of iron was a matter which he did not understand, but he had been informed by respectable and competent judges that the furnaces were constructed in such a manner that they could make iron without any additional expense; and as their iron would be free from sulphur, it would be worth from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per ton. Their proceedings were exciting great interest in the scientific world: samples of their various products have been sent to the Royal Society, and had attracted the attention of Lord Rosse, the president of the society. (Hear.)

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted.

In answer to a question by a shareholder, it was stated that a call of 2*l.* per share would be made payable by three instalments.—Messrs. Bourne and Knight were elected auditors, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland.—This company are now proceeding energetically with their undertaking in this part of the country. On Monday they commenced at this end of the line, between Belfast and Dublin, to lay down the wires, enveloped in their usual coating of gutta percha; four lines have been laid upon the soil, about 2 feet deep, and covered with drain tile. The entire branch to Dublin, which will be laid along the highway, an office being established in each town of sufficient importance to require it, will, it is expected, be completed during the ensuing summer. The branch to Donaghadee will also be finished, and a new submarine cable, now in preparation, from that place to Portpatrick, laid down, instead of the one injured by the *Larne* schooner, or smack. The line from London to Dumfries, and thence to Portpatrick, being completed, it is anticipated that, should no accident occur, the electric fluid will sweep the whole circuit from Dublin to London before the termination of the present year.—*Belfast News Letter*, April 27.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills singularly effective in Curing a Diseased Ankle, and preventing a White Swelling.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Hicks, druggist, Lerwick, dated March 12, 1853:—"To Professor Holloway:—Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that your medicines have been eminently successful here in the cure of various diseases, among which is that of a young woman, residing in this town, who had suffered for a considerable time from a diseased ankle, producing lameness, and symptoms of white swelling. After every other remedy had failed to be of any benefit, your ointment and pills were made use of, and they have been the means of effecting a perfect cure."—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

THE GREAT NUGGET VEIN COMPANY.

The following communication respecting this company has been received from Mr. Tooth, who is one of its trustees, and also a director of the Bank of New South Wales, at Sydney:—

14, Mincing-lane, April 30, 1853.

"Sir,—As I have been informed, since my arrival from Australia yesterday by the *Vimeira*, that the shareholders in the Great Nugget Vein expect from me, as one of the original proprietors, and a trustee of the company, some particulars as to its prospects, and also as to a declaration of a dividend, I conceive the most simple course for me to pursue, will be to request of you the favour to insert this short letter. As regards a dividend, the directors in Sydney had not at the time of my leaving received from their agent, D. Dunbar, Esq., either the proceeds or the accounts of the shares taken up in this country, but I am aware that it was the intention of the directors to declare a dividend immediately on the receipt of such accounts. The sum that would be then divided, including the profits on such shares and the proceeds of gold sold in England on account of this company, would be rather more than 45,000*l.*, which on the capital paid would yield about 33 per cent. As to the prospects of the company, I think I cannot do better than hand you a Sydney paper of the 22d of January last, containing some information about the vein from Mr. Hale, the jeweller and assayist, of Sydney, who had just returned from a tour through the gold country, which extract must, I conceive, prove highly satisfactory to the shareholders and all interested in the mine. Robert Tooth.

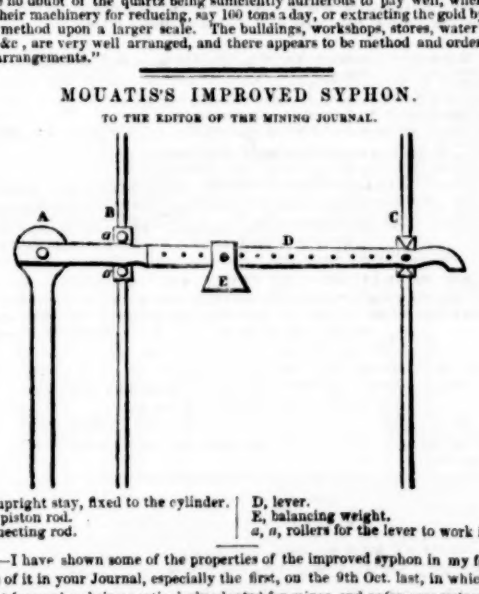
"Extract.—The Great Nugget Company's works at the Louisa Creek, now being brought into operation by the capital and officers of the Colonial Gold Mining Company, with Mr. E. Spence as chief, are very interesting; and if energy of purpose, with perseverance, and the ability to marshal and properly manage a number of men engaged in many various ways, can command success, then is that gentleman sure of succeeding. I only fear he is doing more than ought to be done by one person, although assisted by a staff who appear, with scarcely an exception, to go heart and hand with him. The greater part of the alluvial land on the company's three half-mile claims are auriferous, and the gold which I saw obtained by washing is sharp and angular, and very little worn. A cross section has been made through the quartz ridge, on the highest point of land on these claims, and close to where the mass of quartz and gold was discovered by the aboriginal, producing, when broken up, the famous hundred weight of gold. The vein of quartz, when exposed to view by the cross section, is like two walls of quartz, about 4 feet 6 inches thick, uniting together closer at the top of the earth, and separating wider as they descend; but the most remarkable fact is, that the walls of quartz are joined together at the top by a well-formed arch, of the same thickness as the walls.

"Now, how could masses of quartz and gold weighing several hundred weights, found near this spot in the soil, have been rotted down by time from this equally formed, solid, and compact ridge?

"My own impression from viewing the ground is, that those masses of rich gold-bearing quartz found strewed over the adjacent land are the debris or ruins of an older quartz ridge that was in the same vicinity. The company are getting up large quantities of the quartz from the vein, and are calcining the same, ready for crushing; they have sunk a shaft through the crown of the vein, between the walls, to a considerable depth, and are running adits on either side of the hill, to meet it. Some small gold specimens were broken out of the quartz the day before my arrival. There can be no doubt of the quartz being sufficiently auriferous to pay well, when they have their machinery for reducing, say 100 tons a day, or extracting the gold by some other method upon a larger scale. The buildings, workshops, stores, water reservoirs, &c, are very well arranged, and there appears to be method and order in all their arrangements."

MOUATIS'S IMPROVED SYPHON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.



A, an upright stay, fixed to the cylinder.
B, the piston rod.
C, connecting rod.
D, lever.
E, balancing weight.
a, *a*, rollers for the lever to work in.

Sir,—I have shown some of the properties of the improved syphon in my former notices of it in your Journal, especially the first, on the 9th Oct. last, in which it is brought forward as being particularly adapted for mines, and as far surpassing every other mode in use for that purpose, and effected by the pressure of the atmosphere in different stages. I have also stated that very little power is required to move the pistons, and I now propose to show what that power is, and how it is obtained. I presume that almost all persons are acquainted with the lever power, and will, therefore, have little difficulty in understanding how I move these pistons by it. The common steelyard, as a lever power, is greatly improved, a sample of which may be seen at almost all the railway stations. When a weight is placed upon it—say, a couple of tons—this is balanced by moving a weight on the lever until it is brought to a level. This being done, a person may move the lever with his hand, in the same manner as a common pump-handle, although the weight on the fulcrum, or bearing point, is 4 tons. This is one view of the power I use to move the pistons, but I make an improvement on this principle, by making the piston-rod the balancing point for all cylinders where stuffing-boxes are used. This is done in small syphons, by reversing the handle, and obtaining a double pressure on the bearing point. Thus, a syphon with a cylinder 2 in. diameter, the piston working below a stuffing-box, will require a pressure of 50 lbs. to depress it; but the weight of the piston and rod must be allowed for, and also the frame, if it has one, if not, a weight may be attached to make it up. Should the water be raised above the cistern, it will require an additional pressure by the handle. Every pound weight in the piston-frame and connecting-rods, and also the lever, comes into account on the depressing of the pistons; and the vacuum being formed above them is the means of assisting in the raising of the pistons by the upward pressure of the water, as may be seen and tested where they are manufactured—[see advertisement.] In the manner above described, any proportion of pressure may be obtained, to suit cylinders of larger diameters. Having shown the manner of fitting up one cylinder, in the same manner any number may be fitted up, and placed one above another, making a succession of syphons, and carried to any height, or brought from any depth, that may be required, being all connected to one frame, and also having a connecting-rod for the ends of the levers, so by moving one they are all moved simultaneously. The moving power, if possible, should always be placed on the top, and it will be found that by this means very little power is required to move the pistons by these levers.

Having given an outline of the improved manner of working these syphons, and preparing them for general use in an ordinary size, also show the manner of fitting one of a larger size, which in a short time will become of general use. I will take a cylinder of 18 in. diameter, a diagram of that size having appeared in the Journal of the 5th Feb. These cylinders require a pressure on the piston to depress them when the atmosphere is taken off by the stuffing-boxes of 3883 lbs. (about 35 cwts.), to make up the weight of the atmosphere; and as the water is raised by the pressure of the piston, and deposited in the cistern, entering through a valve at the bottom, the pressure requires to be increased a little, and should be such as will overcome all obstructions. The water will not pass above the pistons if the vacuum is preserved, however great the pressure may be, as it becomes crystallised on being separated from the external air. I have accompanied these details with a sketch of the lever power, to show the connection with the cylinder and piston-rods, and also of the connecting-rod, which I hope will be easily understood. It is a new thing to place the bearing point of a lever upon the water, in order to obtain a pressure to raise it, but by this means I have shown that a power or pressure for the above purpose is attainable of almost a boundless extent from the sources provided by nature; and I cheerfully submit the above remarks to a discerning public, knowing that, however they may be opposed by interested parties, the principle will be acknowledged and established in the mining districts, and will gradually become generally used.

Earlston, April 29, 1853. P. E. Mouatis.

Patent Continuous Trigonal Machine.—This machine (invented by Mr. G. F. Goble) is one of the most novel inventions of modern times: as an hydraulic power it certainly is unequalled, for in any situation where a current of water can be obtained it may be applied, and far superior to all other methods, either in power, simplicity, or economy, as there are no valves, pipes, syphons, or auxiliary power requisite, save only what nature herself supplies on the spot; no attendance required, yet nothing but a disarrangement of its mechanism, or defect in the stream itself, can check its onward career. As the principle on which this application in hydraulics is founded is so mathematical, no medium can be defined of its power, as the height and quantity of water required to be raised can only be limited by the mechanical difficulty in erecting materials many hundred feet in height, to receive the outpouring waters at top; for 100 or 200 feet or so frames could be simply raised, enough to deliver a few 100,000 gallons per diem at a moderate outlay.

Owen's Superphosphate of Lime.—From the great scarcity of vessels, by which the price of genuine Peruvian guano has risen from 11*l.* to 12*l.* per ton., the former price being 9*l.* 5*s.*, and the great difficulty of obtaining that unadulterated, it has become a matter of importance that our farmers, in order to compete with their foreign rivals, should be enabled to obtain a cheap and good manure which would answer all agricultural purposes. Such appears to be the superphosphate of lime, which, according to the analysis of Professor Way, of the Royal Agricultural Society, possesses all the required properties for fertilizing the ground, the principal ingredients are, animal matter and salts of ammonia, sand, bi-phosphate, neutral phosphate, hydrated sulphate of lime, nitrogen, and alkaline sulphates and murates. From the high per centage of soluble phosphate, and of nitrogenous matter contained in it, it must be a valuable manure for all sorts of root crops. It has been extensively tried in several agricultural counties, and proved of the highest utility. The price for which this is to be obtained is 7*l.* per ton, and when we consider that 3 cwt. is all that is necessary for an acre of land, some idea may be formed of the cost of this manure, which has been proved to be as economical as efficacious.

Engagement of a Chemist by Agriculturists.—A society has been formed at Tamworth, comprising some of the most influential landed proprietors and leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood, for the purpose of engaging the services of an analytical chemist, who will be required to analyse manures, food for stock, and other produce grown upon the land, give lectures to the members, and render such other professional assistance as may be deemed advisable, with a view to a more regular and scientific application of the principles of chemistry to the cultivation of the soil.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

E. S. Stanley—Manufacture of soda from common salt.
G. Elliott and W. Russell—Manufacture of alkali.
T. Edwards—Steam-engines.
D. Hebson—Air-pumps of steam-engines.
T. L. Preston—Cutting and piercing metals.
W. Laycock—Metallic and other casks and vessels.
W. J. T. Jones—Steam-engine governors.
D. Zenner—Treatment of ores, &c., and apparatus for same.
S. Bayliss—Consumption, smoke, and heating liquids.
J. M. Souchon—Manufacture of gas for illumination and apparatus.
J. Begbie—Wheeled carriages.
J. Watts—Pistons of steam and other engines.
F. G. Sicardo—Rotary steam-engine.
J. Chatterton—Coating tubes.
J. Fuller—Galvanic battery.
H. Carr—Construction of railways.

APPLICATIONS WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FILED.

J. Duran—Obtaining and applying motive power.
A. Slate—Improved filter for water and other liquids.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

G. Hattersley, Sheffield—Radiating hearth plate.
J. Crowther, Huddersfield, and W. Teale, Wakefield—Obtaining motive power.
J. N. Marion, Paris, and 4, South-street, Finsbury—New mode of rendering concrete colesced oil.
R. Heggie, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire—Railway breaks.
J. Armitage, Bury, and C. Thaxter, Fenton, Huntingdon—Dies for moulding plastic materials.
J. Clay, Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire—Manufacture of coal gas.
G. Stewart, Enniskillen—Railways, and in the propulsion of engines, carriages, and other vehicles thereon.
P. A. Tourniere, 14, Kennington-terrace, Upper Kennington-lane—Propelling.
P. F. Gougy, Castle-street, and D. Combe, King-street—Apparatus for skidding or stopping wheels of carriages and other vehicles. [woods.
J. Reynaud, Paris—Improved means of imitating marbles and various coloured
G. Lucas, 42, Kennedy-street, Manchester—Composition for filling engraved, cast, or sunk letters, devices, or ornaments, on or in brass, zinc, or other metallic plates.
J. F. Belleville, Paris—Generating steam for producing motive power or heat.
G. D. Edmeston, Salford, and T. Edmeston, Crow Oakes, Pilkington, Lancashire—Steam-engines, which improvements are also applicable to the regulating of water-wheels or similar machinery.
J. Johnson, Wellington-quay, Dublin—Improved mode of producing ornamental articles, such as brooches, bracelets, dressing and other cases, work or other boxes, or other articles, from a certain kind of wood.
H. Pooley, Liverpool—Weighing machines.
W. Potts, Birmingham—Sepulchral and other commemorative monuments.
W. Jones, Pendleton, Lancashire—Steam-pipes used for warming, drying, or ventilating.
F. Goodell, Half-moon-street, Picadilly—Improved apparatus for the distillation of resin oil, and for an improved method of bleaching and deoderising the same during the process of manufacture.
R. Waddell, Liverpool—Steam-engines.
J. Kimberley, Birmingham—New or improved gas stove.
J. Shuttleworth, Stamp-end, Iron-works, Lincoln—Appendages to portable machines for threshing, shaking, and winnowing corn. [purposes.
G. Michiels, Holywell-street, Westminster—Obtaining oxygen for manufacturing

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Patent Articulated Cable for Mines and Collieries.—Mr. P. A. Puis, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented an invention, which relates to the mode of constructing an articulated cable, and a polygonal drum, for raising bodies, &c., out of mines and coal pits, the said cable is formed of a number of links, or articulations, fastened together by bolts, corresponding with and entering into openings cut on each face of the polygonal drum. It has the property of using a single cable on a single winding drum, instead of the two cables that are now in use; by the shape given to the drum and cable all friction and twisting is avoided, the cable can, therefore, be galvanised. The cable being divided into links, render repairs easy and cheap; and the links being made of straight iron wire increases the strength of the cable, without adding to its weight. The cable also affords safe, commodious, and quick means to the miners of ascent and descent into the pits; and, as no machinery is required for the manufacture of the cable, every mining works can repair it on their premises. This apparatus secures to the mines a more simple and stronger cable than those now in use, and produces a saving, including royalty, of more than 500 per cent. in wear and tear.

New Material for Coating Metal.—Mr. Poole, of Lincoln's-inn, has patented some improvements in coating metal and other substances with a material not hitherto used for such purposes. This invention relates to the coating of rods, tubes, wire, and such like hollow and solid articles, which require to be coated or cased all over their exterior surfaces, to protect them from rust or corrosion; and also applies to the coating of insulators for electric telegraph purposes, where the electric telegraph wires are suspended, and require to have bell or other hollow-shaped coverings over their points of suspension. And cords or bands of fibrous material, which will bear the heat, may likewise be similarly coated. In carrying out his invention, the patentee winds a thin sheet or fillet of India-rubber, combined with sulphur, round the exterior surface of the article (say a tube, rod, or length of wire), taking care that the edges of the thin sheet may slightly overlap; or the sheet of material may be made so as just to cover the outer surface of the article: in either case, care must be taken that the coating material completely covers the tube, rod, or wire. If the surface of the article is made rough, the compound is found to adhere more closely; and, in coating wires of considerable length, the compound may be applied by forcing it, when in a plastic state, through dies, in the manner now in use for covering wire with gutta percha. The compound may, in that case, contain a large proportion of pitch or coal-tar, deprived of water. Where it is to be applied to coating insulating bell or other shaped covers, for telegraphic wires, the material may be applied both inside and out, or only on one side, by pressing thin sheets of the material on to the parts desired to be covered. In coating bands or cords, the same mode of proceeding is adopted as with wire; the compound which the patentee prefers to employ is composed of two parts of India-rubber and one of sulphur (except when wire is to be covered). The compound having been applied to the article desired to be coated, is then subjected to a heat sufficient to convert it into a hard substance, of the consistence of whale-bone or ivory; and the heat is most advantageously applied when the temperature is gradually raised (say in half an hour) to 230° Fah., and kept at that heat for one hour and a half, and then gradually raised to about 295° to 305° Fah., and retained at that heat for about four hours. Where the compound contains much foreign matter, the heat may be raised more quickly; and when operating on electric telegraph insulating wires, from 10 to 20 degrees less heat may be employed, in consequence of the coating of the wire being required to be flexible. In all cases where the articles operated upon are likely to adhere, by coming in contact when being heated, they should be coated with powdered talc or soap-stone, to keep them from adhering. The patentee remarks that, in place of sulphur, other substances, containing sulphur, may be employed; and colouring and other matters may be added, such as gum-lac, gutta-percha, coal-tar, or pitch (deprived of its water), white lead, and oxide of zinc. The patentee claims, coating the exterior surfaces of rods, tubes, wire, and chords or bands, by enclosing them within the compounded materials therein mentioned, so that the edges of the material overlap. Or the articles are otherwise closed over in all parts of their exterior surfaces with the hard substances above described. He also claims the coating of other hollow articles of metal, such as insulating instruments, with such material as herein described.

New System of Conveying Goods on Railways.—Mr. Melchior Coison, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented certain improvements in the construction of vehicles. The invention relates to a new system of conveyance of goods on railways, by which the vehicle and its contents are made to run direct on the rails of railroads, instead of bearing on the axle-boxes, as heretofore. The vehicle containing the goods to be carried is composed of boxes or chambers, constructed of sheet-iron, or any suitable material. The boxes can be constructed of a cylindrical or pentagonal form, and be divided into compartments, if required. By the employment of these vehicles a very great reduction in the resistance of traction, the expenses of lubricating, and wear and tear, &c., are effected.

New Covering and Sheathing Material.—Mr. Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, has patented some improvements in covering and sheathing surfaces with a material not hitherto used for such purposes. The invention consists in employing sheets or surfaces of hard material, obtained by mixing India-rubber with sulphur, and subjecting the same to heat; the compound thus produced is formed into sheets (either alone or combined with fabrics or fibres) suitable for sheathing, covering floors, roofs, vessels, and such like applications. When fabrics or fibres are used, the sheets of compound are spread upon them in the usual way, and it is preferred for many purposes to double several of these coated fabrics together. The India-rubber is combined with sulphur by a kneading or masticating process, as is well understood—the proportion employed being two parts (by weight) of India-rubber to one of sulphur. Instead of sulphur, matters giving off products of sulphur by heat may be used; and, in addition, gum-lac, pitch or coal tar (deprived of water by heat) and white-lead, oxide of zinc, or other colouring matters may be mixed therewith—the same being rolled into sheets of the dimensions required. The compound may then be connected to a fabric or fleece which will bear the heat; and this is more especially requisite in cases where sheathing is to be cemented to the surface intended to be sheathed. The sheets are then heated at a temperature rising gradually, say, to 230° Fah., in about half an hour, retaining that heat for about an hour and a half, and then gradually increasing to from 295° to 305° Fah., for the remainder of six hours. When the compound contains a considerable quantity of foreign matter, the heat may be more rapidly increased. In applying the sheets, they may be nailed or fixed by screws, and they will form an excellent covering for roofs, ships' bottoms, or other surfaces. Sheets of this compound may be reduced in thickness, and extended in size (when not combined with fabrics), by pressing them between hard and smooth rollers; the temperature being at about 300° Fah., when the rolling takes place.

Improvements in Gold Amalgamation.—Messrs. Kirk and De Hart, Reading (U.S.), have taken out a patent for amalgamating gold from auriferous sands, by bringing the matrix in a heated state in contact with the mercury during the process. The auriferous soil is heated by means of a current of hot fluid, circulated through chambers or pipes, whereby a single current of a suitably-heated fluid, and a single system of circulating pipes, of simple construction and compact arrangement, are made to heat the whole of the apparatus, the ore in the process of feeding, and the mercury in the process of amalgamating.

Improved Mode of Forging Metals.—Mr. W. Field, of Providence, Rhode Island (U.S.), has patented an improvement in forging metals, which consists in subjecting a piece of properly heated metal to the action of a pair of traversing rollers, which run against pattern guides, counterpart in shape of the longitudinal outline of the thing to be forged. The metal is supported between the rollers by a mandril, and turned on its axis to present different sides in succession to the action of the rollers.

New Slate-Cutting Machine.—Mr. P. A. Le de Fontaine Moreau, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented some improvements in machinery for cutting and drilling slabs of shistus into slates for roofing or other purposes. The patentee describes the different arrangements of machinery for the said purpose. The cutting tools act vertically, in conjunction with guides and holders, and in some instances with drills for operating on the slabs. The cutting is effected on each side of the slab simultaneously. A model of this ingenious machine can be seen on application to the patentee.

THE NELL GWYNNE SILVER-LEAD MINE.

NEAR MACYNLLETH, IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares at £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.
To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

GEORGE BURGE, Esq., 50, King William-street, City.
N. C. HENRY, Esq., Harrington-square.
A. G. HOGG, Esq., 36, Crutchedfriars.
JOSEPH RUTLAND, Esq., Cooper's-row, Tower Hill.
GEORGE STONE, Esq., 69, Lombard-street.
JAMES TRUSCOTT, Esq., 77, King William-street, City.
ROBERT TURNER, Esq., 17, 18, Ludgate Hill.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
SOLICITOR—Chas. H. Edmands, Esq., 18, Cannon-street.

Application for prospectuses and shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices, 3, Old Broad-street; or to Mr. J. B. Truscott, 77, King William-street, City. 37

THE EAST CORNWALL CONSOLIDATED SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY.

In 5000 shares of £1 each.—No further liability.—10s. to be paid on allotment,
On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM," and no Deed to sign. 38

These quarries, hitherto worked only on a limited scale, are in the parish of St. Neot's, Cornwall; central for the most populous districts of Devon and Cornwall, within 1½ mile of the railway, and contiguous to good shipping ports, with roads already made. They embrace the hills on either side of a deep valley, through which a river flows, available for working machinery to any required extent. The slate is of first-rate quality and colour, and much sought after; it is highly sonorous, and quite free from iron impregnation. Buildings can be pointed out where it has stood for centuries. The rock is almost inexhaustible. Reports of the most favourable description have been made on them by persons of high respectability, integrity, and experience; and as the quarries are being opened and explored, appearances are increasingly good. The undertaking may, with the utmost confidence, be said to be a most safe and profitable investment. Upwards of one-half of the shares are taken up. Application for the remainder, or prospectuses, &c., may be made to Mr. J. Vian, St. Austell, Cornwall; or to Mr. James Crofts, 28, Cornhill, London, who is appointed exclusively for the sale of the shares.

WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

Capital £15,000, in £1 shares.—On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE." 39

The shareholders of this company are informed that the managing director has just RETURNED from WALES, after putting the works into ACTIVE OPERATION. The directors intend to erect machinery, and increase the number of men, as fast as possible, consistent with the profitable working of the quarries.

THE RESPRYN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS on and after Saturday, the 14th inst.

The directors beg to announce that they have dispatched the engineer of the company to make the preliminary arrangements for commencing operations.

By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
61, Moorgate-street, May 6, 1853. 40

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies. 41

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN,

having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs, Registry, 155, Strand. 42

LOSS OF SULPHUR IN SMELTING COPPER ORES.—The *Cornwall Gazette*, after quoting our description in the Journal, of 19th March, of Mr. Andrew Crosse's patent for extracting metals from their ores by electricity, alludes to the great advantages which would ensue nationally were measures adopted for securing the sulphur contained in a majority of the copper ores, now dissipated in the atmosphere by the present mode of roasting the ores for smelting. The principal portion of the copper ores of Cornwall are pyrites, containing, in addition to the copper and earthy matters, a considerable portion of iron and a large amount of sulphur. The iron is comparatively of little value, and would not pay for recovering; but taking the copper pyrites at 12,000 tons per month, probably near the average, 18,000 tons of sulphur are wasted per annum, which, by proper chemically scientific principles, might be saved, increase the mineral wealth of the counties of Cornwall and Devon by 150,000*l.* a year, render us to a certain extent independent of Sicily, and the copper smelting works cease to be the destructive nuisances which they are at present. We have, on many previous occasions, in former years inserted valuable correspondence on this subject from Messrs. Leighton, Prideaux, Birkmyre, and others; and still consider it of much national importance, and worthy of scientific and experimental research.

TINNING IRON.—Articles intended for tinning must first be rendered perfectly clean by immersion for a short time in a bath of 4 lbs. muriatic acid to three gals. of water, exposure for a short time at a red heat, steeping 10 or 12 hours in a tub of bran, and pickling (as it is called) in dilute sulphuric acid for about an hour. They are then rinsed with water, scoured with hemp and sand, and left in a bath of pure water until wanted. These various operations require some experience to manage them rightly. The plates are then dried by rubbing with bran, and left singly, for about an hour, in pots of melted grease, which should have been slightly burnt. They are then removed, with the grease adhering to them, into the metal bath, consisting of equal parts of block and grain tin, covered with grease enough to form a layer about 4 inches deep. The bath is heated so as almost to inflame the grease. In about 90 minutes they are taken out, and plunged into another bath of pure grain tin; then rubbed with a peculiar hempen brush, plunged again into the second bath, and finally in a pot of melted tallow. Saucepans are generally tinned by cleaning the inside perfectly, heating the vessel, pouring in some melted tin, and rolling it about, rubbing the tin all over the surface with tow. Powdered resin is used to prevent the formation of oxide.—*Artizan.*

MARBLEIZED IRON AND STONE.—The manufacture of iron imitations of marble has become an extensive branch of business in New York, although it is but little more than a year old. We have before alluded to the process as being chiefly used for mantlepieces; but it is anticipated that it will hereafter be applied to many other purposes: it may be used to imitate any sort of wood, or any other polished surface, as well as stone, the closeness of the imitation depending solely on the skill of the artist by whom it is prepared. Care has, however, to be taken not to hit a hard blow upon the surface, and not to scratch it. If you scratch marble, the furrow only reveals the same substance as you beheld on the exterior, but with polished iron the case is very different. The same mode of giving a stony face and polish may be applied to wood, plaster of Paris, terra cotta, and other substances, as well as iron: it is far superior to scagliola in every respect, and must expel that substance from use altogether. We look to see it applied most extensively, especially in architecture. It makes very handsome pillars, pilasters, and vases for the inside of houses. A different way of producing a result similar to that above spoken of has been discovered by Professor Freund, a Hungarian chemist, for sometime resident in New York: it is chemical and mechanical, the imitations of stone being produced entirely without the pencil of a painter. The elements of the stone desired to be imitated are chemically combined, and finally polished by grinding or rubbing with water, pumice-stone, &c., much as the stone itself would be. For architectural purposes this process produces very beautiful work, far superior to any scagliola; we have seen pillars and wainscotting with all the loveliness of the finest jasper or agate.—*Liverpool Albion.*

A THIRTY-TON CRANE.—At the Earl Grey Dock, in Dundee, there is a powerful crane, constructed of cast and wrought-iron, and calculated to carry 30 tons, although it is fully expected it would, if necessary, take 40 tons, with safety. It is placed on a stone platform, 6 ft. above the level of the quay; the turning shaft works in a cylinder 27 ft. deep, 5 ft. 3 in. diameter at bottom, and 6 ft. 4 in. at top, forming a collar for the friction rollers. The masonry is bound down by 16 2½-inch iron bolts: the radius is 35 ft., or 28 ft. beyond the face of the wall, when using a double purchase, and 29 ft. with a single purchase: the jib-stays are 2½ in., and the chains 1⅜ in. diameter. There were consumed in its construction—in the fixed parts, 19 tons 7 cwts. 0 qrs. 22 lbs.; in the moving parts, 27 tons 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 13 lbs. malleable iron; in masonry and cylinder and moveable parts of crane, 11 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.; brass, 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., making the total weight, 89 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs. The crane turns remarkably easy; so much so, indeed, that before the turning gear was fixed it would blow round with the wind. Eight men can easily lift 30 tons. The cost of the iron work was 1200*l.*; masonry, 800*l.*; and the total expenditure, 2030*l.*

We have been given to understand, from advices just received by the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, that Sir Henry Huntley, on receiving the plans and description of Bagg's patent steam-stamps, had submitted them to a very eminent engineer in San Francisco, who had expressed himself in such strong terms as to their manifest superiority in quartz-crushing over every other description of machine at present in use, that Sir Henry was most anxiously awaiting their arrival.

The Master in Chancery charged with the winding up of the Sea Fire Life Assurance Society has given notice, that on Monday next he proposes to make a call of 4*l.* per share on the contributories. In the matter of the Northern and Southern Connecting Railway Company, the settlement of the list of contributories is about proceeded with, the next meeting of the parties interested being fixed for Tuesday next.

Our Birmingham correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—"I am sorry to say a highly respectable man, connected with the iron trade, terminated his existence to-day by shooting himself. Mr. John Pugh, manager of the High Park Fields, came to Birmingham this morning, and put up at the Hen and Chickens; he had not been long in the place when he enquired for the water-closet, and on being directed to it, he entered and blew his brains out with a pistol. Severe losses at the Chester races are said to have caused the fatal act."

THE STRIKE OF MINERS AT ST. JUST.—We have but little further information to communicate in reference to the strike amongst the miners. Most of the men are now at work completing their different bargains, and it remains for the general survey day, which is next Saturday, to determine what course they mean to take for the future. As far as we can learn the managers of all our leading mines are fully determined not to yield, and it remains to be seen how the men will act in the face of this determination. At Balleswidden, on Friday, there was no public survey held, and the tributers, after leaving the mine, held a meeting in Chune Lane, at which they determined not to take under the present system. At Wheal Bal (a small mine) on Saturday the advanced price of the pennyweight was yielded by the purser, and she is now in full operation. Some are still leaving us, and others express their determination to go as soon as their bargains are completed. What the result will be we believe it is difficult to forsee, but it is already beginning to exercise a serious effect on the various business establishments in our town and neighbourhood.—We are glad to hear that the miners have gone to work in most of the pitches in Balleswidden and other principal mines in the parish, but regret to learn that the prices of both copper and tin are still going down.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

WHEAL CONSTANCE MINE, by EAST WHEAL ROSE, CORNWALL.

—A GENTLEMAN holding THREE-FOURTHS of this mine is desirous of PARTING with a PORTION of his interest. The present adventurers are highly respectable, and are looking forward to, and have a nearly prospect of reward for the investment of their capital. The whole of the mining operations are directed by Mr. John Puckey, agent-in-chief of Fowey Consols, Par Consols, Great Polgooth, and other mines. The dividends of the two former having amounted already to upwards of £300,000.—Applications for shares may be made at the offices of Mr. Foulkes, 58, Old Broad-street; or to Mr. John Puckey, St. Blazey, Cornwall, where further particulars may be had.—April 29, 1853. 43

FAT-WORK AND WHEAL VIRTUE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

—At a MEETING of the shareholders held at Gregory's Hotel, Cheapside, the 29th day of April, 1853,

WM. THORNE, Esq., in the chair, 44

It was resolved unanimously:—
That Messrs. Thorne, Maxwell, Helmore, E. C. Bourne, and James E. Prockter, be the committee.
That Mr. J. D. Young be the purser of these mines.
That Capt. Morcom be the superintending captain of the mines.
That a call of 2*s.* per share be made, payable on the 1st of June next.
That Messrs. Hawkey, Nicholls, and Co., bankers, St. Columb, be the bankers of this company.
That the offer of Messrs. Prockter, Arthur, S. Hockaday, and George Hockaday, of the western ground, called Rashleigh's, be accepted; and that they be presented with the thanks of this meeting for their liberality in giving up this sett to the company on payment only of the cost of obtaining the same; that the sum of £50 be presented to them to cover those expenses, the company paying in addition the legal charges for the sett.
That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

PENHALE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING

of shareholders, held at Gregory's Hotel the 29th day of April, 1853,

WM. THORNE, Esq., in the chair, 45

It was resolved unanimously:—
That the accounts produced be received and approved.
That a call of 10*s.* per share be made, payable on the 1st of June next.
That Messrs. Thorne, Maxwell, Young, Churchill, and Warne, be the committee of management.
That Mr. J. D. Young be the purser of the company.
That Samuel Mitchell be the captain, and Richard Morcom superintending captain.
That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

WHEAL JAMES MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING

of shareholders, held at Gregory's Hotel, Cheapside, the 29th day of April, 1853,

WM. THORNE, Esq., in the chair,

Present: Messrs. J. E. Prockter, J. G. Maxwell, Jno. Bluett, J. Rawleigh, Samuel Hockaday, Geo. Hockaday, Wm. Young, R. Morcom, Jno. Wilkins, E. C. Bourne, J. Pierce, Thos. Heron, Rich. Farrans, J. D. Young, Henry Wolff, 46

It was resolved:—
That Messrs. Wm. Thorne, J. Maxwell, Wm. Young, J. E. Prockter, Jno. Bluett, be the committee of management.
That Mr. J. D. Young be the purser.
That Capt. Rich. Morcom be the superintending captain.
That Henry Groves be the captain on the mine.
That Messrs. Hawkey, Nicholls, and Co., bankers, St. Colomb, be the bankers of this company.
That the thanks of the meeting be given to Wm. Thorne, Esq.

KING ARTHUR CONSOLS MINE.

—In consequence of a delay in the completion of the scrip of this company, it will NOT be READY for delivery on the 4th inst., as advertised; but notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP will be READY to be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPT on Thursday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board, CHARLES BAKER, Sec.
Union-court, Old Broad-street, May 2, 1853. 47

WEST WHEAL BULLER TIN MINE.

—Notice is hereby given, that the CERTIFICATES OF SHARES will be READY for DELIVERY in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS on and after Friday next, the 13th inst. By order of the Board, R. C. MANUEL, Manager.
Office, 26, Austinfriars, London, May 6, 1853. 48

THE TASSAN LEAD MINES,

NEAR CASTLE BLANEY, COUNTY MONAGHAN, IRELAND.

In 20,000 paid-up shares of 10*s.* each.

On the COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE, and subject to the rules made by the shareholders themselves at bi-monthly meetings. The mining sett is held direct from the freeholder, Lord Templeton, for 21 years, from 25th May, 1852, without rent, at 1-15th dues, or royalties.

The following gentlemen have been elected as the first committee by the shareholders:

The Right Hon. LORD KEANE, Stetchworth Park, Cambridgeshire.
RICHARD BROOK, Esq., Lady Rody Royd, near Bradford.
SHIRLEY WOOLMER, Esq., Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park.
Major JAMES ADAIR, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross.
JOSEPH BACKHOUSE, Esq., Castle Blaney.
HENRY CHAYTOR, Esq., Croft, near Darlington.
ROBERT M. WESTMACOTT, Esq., South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.
JOHN P. THARPE, Esq., 15, Regent-street.
GEORGE W. KEANE, Esq., Montpelier-road, Brighton.
FRED. SYDNEY PARRY, Esq., The Steine, Worthing, Sussex.
JOHN KIRSOPP, Esq., 104, Fore-street, City.
WILLIAM CLUFF, Esq., Spital-square.
JOHN AKROYD, Esq., 72, Old Broad-street, City.
ROBERT PEARSON, Esq., 23, Threadneedle-street, City. 49

SECRETARY AND PURSER—James Whitton Arundell, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., 217, Strand.
SHAREBROKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Turner and Akroyd, 72, Old Broad-street, City.

OFFICES OF THE MINES,
No. 26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The object of the present enterprise is to develope the mineral treasures in lead in the valuable sett which, with the plant and present workings, has been acquired for the company.

The Tassan Mines are situated about four miles from the market town of Castle Blaney, from which place there is a railway to the shipping port of Dundalk, offering easy transport for minerals to Liverpool, and other mercantile ports.

The secretary is directed to state that the whole of the capital required has been subscribed and paid into the bankers' hands, and operations at the mines are vigorously proceeding.

For surveys, reports, and all other matters connected with the mines, apply to J. W. Arundell, Esq., at the mine offices, 26, New Bridge-street, London, where large specimens of the ore may be seen.

TAMAR GRANITE WORKS, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

Divided into 800 shares, a quarter part of which are offered to the public at £25 per share, the whole to be stocked for the future working of the quarries.

No further call or liability whatever.

Interest of 20 per cent. may be fully expected, 10 per cent. may be relied on.

MANAGER—Mr. John Greenwood, Stoke, Devonport.
CASHIER—Mr. Francis Codd, 2, Morrice-square, Devonport. 50
BANKERS—Sir John Lubbock and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, London; Messrs. Hodge, Norman, and Co., Devonport.

This valuable property is situated near Gunnis Lake, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, on the side of an immense hill, near the banks of the navigable river Tamar, and extends over about 14 acres of the company's own land; the barges of the company, of large dimensions, take in their cargoes at the wharf just below the quarries for Plymouth and other markets. The quarries are extensively laid open, and are now in full work, with more orders than the present company can well execute, the large contracts already entered into for the Government steam-ship docks at Keyham, with other orders, pressing on them; and having a view of opening a market in London, will insure a great and increasing demand. The quality of the granite being pronounced by the Government and other authorities to be as good as any in the kingdom; for beauty of colour, strength, and fineness of grit, none can exceed it. To carry on the works more extensively, to meet the increasing demand, the company intend to lay down a double tram-road from the quarries to the wharf, thereby effecting a considerable saving in cartage and time. To carry out this and other objects for the real benefit of the company, 200 shares are now offered for sale at £25 per share, the whole to be stocked for future working this property. The purchasers will have their proportion of the land, quarries, machinery, materials, two large first class barges, well found with materials, &c., account house, smith's shop, stables, four large waggon horses, waggons, carts, and stock of granite at the quarries, together of immense value, there being more than £200,000 worth of granite in sight; the stock on hand is worth, at least, from £2000 to £3000. Parties are requested to go over the works and see for themselves; every facility will be open to them.

Mr. George Southy, on application, will show the works, and give any information required. A gentleman well acquainted with the works embarked to the amount of £500 as soon as the company's intentions were made known to him.—Application for shares to be made to Mr. John Sims, Slimeford Office, Calstock, Tavistock.

From several testimonials, the following is selected:—

H. M. Steam-yard, Keyham, Nov. 20, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., requesting my opinion of the quality of your granite; judging from the large quantity lately supplied for the above works, such as plinths, quoins, chimney shafts, cornices, steps, coping, &c., I have to express my entire approbation, not only as to the regularity of the supply, but also to the soundness of the material. It is a hard grained granite, of a light bluish colour, stands dressing to a very fine arris, and from its uniformity of colour produces a pleasing contrast to our limestone facing. I am glad to find you have further orders to continue supplying the stone for our buildings. R. TOWNSHEND, C.E.
Messrs. Codd, Greenwood, and Southy.

Prospectuses can be had on application at the *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The ATTENTION

of SHAREHOLDERS is directed to the following EXTRACT from the *Australian Gazette* of the 23d April:—viz., "I have no doubt that gold exists in great abundance in many parts of the Page and Isis, and in the numerous creeks running into these rivers. About three weeks ago, some of the children of Urquhart, the shepherd at Gundy, found several small nuggets, and a piece of quartz with gold, in the bed of the River Page, facing his hut. His son Alexander also obtained several pieces of quartz containing gold, about seven miles further up the river." 51

The shareholders are reminded that 2400 acres of the company's valuable property are watered by the River Page for the distance of nearly eight miles.

Mr. Dixon, the company's commissioner, writing from Sydney on the 2d January, says:—"From what I can learn in Sydney, things are going on very well at the diggings, and all appear contented with their earnings. I would not advise you to send any more men, for I am convinced I can get plenty to join us here, as our terms are considered very liberal. I feel quite satisfied we shall be able to make good interest for our capital." THOMAS A. READWIN, Purser.
2, Winchester-buildings, City, May 6, 1853.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS

interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world. —I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.

My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour. 52
BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,

REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. 53

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN

BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— 54

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	[WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London. 55

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON. 56

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT,

MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California. 57

MR. G. EATON, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,

MINERAL SURVEYOR, &c., 6, WALBROOK, LONDON.—Mr. EATON respectfully informs his friends and the public that his ENGAGEMENT with the LINARES COMPANY will TERMINATE at the end of the present month, when he will RESUME his BUSINESS, as above described. He also purposes to undertake the transaction of all matters connected with the London management, transfers, and accounts, of such mining companies as may be desirous of a London establishment at a comparatively trifling cost.

Mr. Eaton has contributed to the *Mining Journal* many articles on geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, and on practical mining in various localities; and has been in the practice of visiting and inspecting the various mines with which he has been connected during the subsequent period.

The offices afford accommodation for the meetings of directors and committees, and the terms will be estimated on the most economical scale consistent with the business to be transacted. 58

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking

in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Mr. HENWOOD purposes STARTING for CORNWALL and DEVON, OFFICIALLY, the week after next, when he will be happy to execute any commissions with which the firm may be honoured. Reports furnished on the usual terms. 59

MINING OFFICE, CROWN COURT, THREADNEELE ST., LONDON.—Messrs. POWELL AND COOKE OFFER THEIR SERVICES

for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and recommend purchases in the following mines:—Wheal Wrey, Old Wheal Russell, Yeoland Consols, Tavy Consols, Boringdon Consols, Wheal Golden, Caradon Wood, Exmoor Eliza, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), South Lovell, and West Par Consols; the whole of which, from their prospects and present prices, offer an eligible opportunity for investment. Messrs. Powell and Cooke will at all times TRANSACT BUSINESS for principals at close market prices. Well selected Dividend Mines pay from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury, London.
April 29, 1853. 60

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to

parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market (arising from extraneous circumstances) presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden (£3½), Wheal Russell (£4½), East Wh. Russell (£10), Hewas United (£1), Beacon Tin and Clay (15*s.*), Port Philip (£¼ prem.), and Worthings (10*s.*) per share. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application. 61

MR. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY

TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from a lengthened experience is offered. 62

MR. T. CARTHEW is now under an engagement INSPECTING

some MINING PROPERTY in CORNWALL.—Letters addressed St. Just, near Penzance, will be punctually attended to.
Mining Offices, 52, Threadneedle-street, London. 63

MINING OFFICES, No. 1, THREE KING COURT, LOMBARD STREET.—Mr. JOHN BEALL wishes to inform his friends and the public

generally that he has SUCCEEDED to the above OFFICES, lately occupied by Mr James Truscott, where he purposes conducting the business of several valuable mines Good information derived from a lengthened experience is always at his command.
April 21, 1853. 64

MR. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER,

BUYER in Dolcoath, North Roskear, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Condurrow, West Treasury, West Frances, Wheal Tryphena, Wheal Jane, and other mines of a prospective character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents. 65

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER,

No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 66

MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT,

3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. 67

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER,

11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON. 68

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH. 69

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER,

LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 70

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

PLYMOUTH. 71

JOHN LITTLE, MINING SHARE DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Mines inspected and reports furnished by experienced Agents. 72

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON,

beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:— 73

DIVIDEND MINES.		
Alfred Consols	Merllyn	West Caradon
Bedford United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurrow	Spearne Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Lovel
Gonamena	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Basset
PROGRESSIVE MINES.		
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea
Butterdon	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Chyprase Consols	Pingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. Britain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbona	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trefusis
GOLD MINES.		
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartz Rock [ment
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Philip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick. 74

TO MINING AND OTHER COMPANIES.—Messrs. CHAMBERS and SONS, 55, COLEMAN STREET, BANK, beg to inform directors and secretaries of companies that they are prepared to execute orders for PROSPECTUSES, LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT, SCRIP, and every description of PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c., at the shortest possible notice, and at exceedingly moderate terms. Designs and estimates furnished free of expense. 75

THE DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE.

In 10,000 £1 shares.—On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE,"

OFFICE OF THE MINES,—26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON

The mining sett is held direct from the Duchy of Cornwall, for 21 years, from the 1st November, 1851, at 1-18th dues, and a small yearly rent.

The sett is bounded by rivers, affording ample water power. Considerable mining operations have already been carried forward in the sett (where two mines can be developed), and machinery for large operations, including two water-wheels, is already erected—the north mine is now at work, with expectations of early returns of ore.

Twelve of the principal shareholders have been elected as a Committee of Management and Finance.

BANKERS—Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., 217, Strand.

The Board of Directors is held in London once a fortnight, and a meeting of the shareholders will take place every two months. A local committee has also been established. To secure at once a sum sufficient for a large development of the property, and to prevent the necessity of future calls on the shareholders, it has been decided that actual capital for working the mines, not less than £5000, shall be paid up, or ready at call.

The secretary is directed, for the information of the applicants for shares, and of those generally interested in the enterprise, to state that the subscriptions required are completed. Parties desirous of joining this enterprise are, therefore, now requested to apply to the secretary or purser, or to make purchase of shares in the usual way.—For further particulars, copies of reports, surveys, and all other matters connected with the mines, apply to, or address by letter J. W. Arundell, Esq., secretary and purser, at the office of the mines, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

SHAREBROKERS IN LONDON.

Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, City.
Messrs. Peppercorne and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, City.
EXETER—Mr. Sanford, High-street.
PLYMOUTH—Mr. Cooke, Frankfort-street.

BROOMFIELD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 shares of £1 each.—On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

DIRECTORS.

Col. TYNTE, Halswell House, Somersetshire—CHAIRMAN.
ANDREW CROSSE, Esq., Broomfield Hall—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Thames-street, St. John's Wood.
PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond.
Lord A. CHICHESTER, Ormeau House, Belfast.
ANDREW CROSSE, Esq., Broomfield Hall.
ALEXANDER MACLEAN, Esq., Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Col. TYNTE, Haswell House, Somersetshire.
CHARLES WING, Esq., Beaufort House, Fulham.

AUDITORS—Eales White, Esq.; J. Penny, Esq.
BANKERS—West of England and South Wales Banking Company; Dimsdale and Co., 50, Cornhill, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, Whitehall-place, London.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. Bacon, Esq.

OFFICES,—No. 32, MOORGATE STREET; AND EAST REACH, TAUNTON.

It is well known that many years since a gentleman, distinguished as a mineralogist, and celebrated for his researches in chemistry, was led by certain discoveries to express a decided opinion that the Quantock Hills, in the parish of Broomfield, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, possessed great mineral worth, and abounded in copper ore of a rich and valuable nature. The opinion referred to has since been confirmed by eminent and competent practical men. An inexhaustible supply of copper ore, with that of silver-lead, may be anticipated by a judicious and liberal development of the several mines,—viz., Wh. Halswell, Wh. Cornelia, and Wh. Penelope.

Discoveries having lately been made of several copper and lead lodes, the former cropping out at surface, and containing malachite and copper ore of great richness, the proprietors have determined to form the present company, upon the basis of ample capital, and to work the mines in the most effectual manner, by employing persons of undoubted talent and practical experience.

It is hoped that this undertaking will lead to many and striking advantages to the neighbourhood where such hidden treasures have remained hitherto undeveloped, and that the shareholders may confidently look forward to a speedy and ample return for their capital.

The property is held under grants for leases of 21 years, from Colonel Tynte, of Halswell House; Andrew Crosse, Esq., of Tyne-court, Broomfield; and John Ryall Mayo, Esq., at a royalty of 1-15th dues.

It should be fully understood by the shareholders, that in accordance with the principles of the Cost-book System, meetings of the proprietors will be held every two months, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, and discharging the same. Thus the mines will be kept free from debt, and the shareholders secured from liability.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made to the secretary of the company, and to the following:—Mr. James P. Kitchin, 75, Old Broad-street; John Cogan, Esq., East-reach, Taunton; Messrs. Henwood and Co., Leeds; Mr. Jury, Exeter; and the solicitors of the company.

A detailed prospectus with reports, &c., will be published in next week's *Mining Journal*.

LAS INFANTAS LEAD MINING COMPANY, LINARES.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

In answer to the applications for shares in this company, the directors have to state that the SHARES are ALL ALLOTTED and SUBSCRIBED FOR.

By order of the Board, GEORGE STACY, Secretary.

LAS INFANTAS LEAD MINING COMPANY, LINARES.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

Capital £36,000, in 12,000 shares of £3 each, payable £1 on complete registration, and the remaining £2 as follows:—10s. Oct. 5, 1853; 10s. April 5, 1854; 10s. Oct. 5, 1854; and 10s. April 5, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT WILLIAM KENNARD, Esq., Upper Thames-street—CHAIRMAN.
PERCIVAL CLAY, Esq., Bucklersbury—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
FREDERICK BRAMWELL, Esq., Tyndale-place, Islington.
M. LOUIS URBAIN DE LA GRANGE, engineer, Paris.
JOSEPH THOMAS, Esq., 33, Finsbury-square.
WILLIAM THORNE, Esq., Barnstaple; and Connaught-terrace, London.
ALFRED WILSON, Esq., Weybridge, Surrey.

BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., Lombard-street.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN GOODMAN MAXWELL, Bideford, Devon.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., 6, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

AUDITORS—Thomas Coxhead, Esq., Exchange-buildings; Lewis Leon, Esq., New Broad-street.
SOLICITOR—James Crosby, Esq., 3, Church-court, Old Jewry.
SECRETARY—George Stacy, Esq.

OFFICE,—3, QUEEN STREET PLACE, UPPER THAMES STREET.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working the mines of Las Infantas, at Linares, in the province of Jaen, in the kingdom of Spain, consisting of five lodes situate in the granite hills in the neighbourhood of the celebrated mines of Pozo Ancho, Arrayanes, and La Cruz, to which reference is subsequently made.

The company is at present possessed of six pertinencias, each 300 Spanish yards in length, on the run of the lodes, bearing the following names:—Two, San Nicolas; two, San Luis; two, Santa Cornelia,

These pertinencias have been obtained by M. de la Grange, an eminent engineer of Paris, who, from the circumstances of his having been for several years connected with the important mine of La Cruz, has had more than usual facilities for making himself acquainted with the mineral character of the Linares district. An arrangement has been made with M. de la Grange, by which the concessions he has obtained are ceded to this company, in consideration of 4000 shares therein, but which shares are not to be delivered to him until the expiration of two years from the complete registration of the company.

It is a fact very generally known to those who take an interest in mining operations, that the kingdom of Spain has been for ages renowned for its vast mineral riches. The wealth of its mines has hitherto been very imperfectly developed; yet, rude as has been the Spanish system of working, the annual product of lead alone has in modern times exceeded 16,000 tons.

Of this large product, about 10,000 tons have been obtained from the lead mines situate in the district of Linares.

The lead lodes of Linares, as at present ascertained and defined by authentic investigation, are 13 in number, among which are those now ceded to this company, and the following:—

La Cruz, worked by a French company, and yielding a considerable product.

Las Arrayanes, worked for account of the State, and producing an average of 500 tons of ore monthly.

Pozo Ancho, belonging to the Linares Lead Mining Company, producing 300 tons of ore monthly, with the probability of a large increase.

The Linares lodes are parallel, their course being generally north-east and south-west: they have, with few exceptions, been worked for centuries. Numerous shafts, now to be seen on the run of the lodes, give ample evidence of the former workings, and are suggestive of the valuable character of these lodes, as also of the profitable results which may be derived from them by the appliances of modern science and skill.

The Mine of Las Infantas, the property of this company, consists of five of the Linares lodes, and is situate in the hill on the north-east, the Mines of Pozo Ancho and Arrayanes being on the south-west of the valley. Like the mine of the Linares Company, and like nearly all the mines in Spain, at present or until recently unwatered, it was abandoned for want of sufficient mechanical means of performing, beyond a very limited depth, that most important operation in mining, drainage.

Some of the ancient workings were sufficiently accessible to allow M. de la Grange to make extensive and highly satisfactory researches. He descended to the depth of 30 fms.; and by one of the shafts, called San Luis (after the lode on which it is sunk), he explored the level at that depth to the extent of about 13 fms., where a part of the lode was left standing, about 15 inches in thickness. Above that level, as might be expected, the lode has been taken away by the ancients; but about 2 fathoms deeper, and under the rubbish of ages, M. de la Grange, by sounding, found the solid earth, and consequently a virgin mine. The part of the lode which, as above stated, had been left standing, had served as an arch to keep the walls asunder; this M. de la Grange removed, and, continuing his explorations to the extent of 16 fms., was enabled to ascertain the richness of the mine, the lode having attained in some places the width of 28 in., with every indication of continuance. The mineral from the arch thus removed weighed 5717 arobas (about 70 tons), yielding 3721 arobas of lead, equal to 70 per cent. This lead has been assayed, and is found to yield 27 ozs. of silver to the ton.

Having made the discoveries before detailed, M. de la Grange, at a distance of 130 fms. from San Luis shaft, drove an adit of 40 fms. in length, and thereby cut the lode of San Luis at a depth of 25 fms. lower than the deepest level which had before been reached. By a cross-cut he also ascertained the existence of a second lode of a productive character, that of San Nicolas, at a depth of 55 fms. from the surface.

The three other lodes remain to be explored, and all five to be developed. That this may be done efficiently, and that the errors and difficulties which have delayed and impeded other companies may be avoided, it has been determined to establish the present undertaking on an ample working capital. Very careful consideration has been given to the subject, and the directors have satisfied themselves that the capital proposed will prove sufficient for the early and profitable development of the Las Infantas Mine.

It is considered that the deposit of £1 per share will amply provide the machinery, materials, and labour requisite for unwatering the mine; and the further calls have been so distributed as to meet the anticipated requirements for subsequent operations and the permanent working capital of the company.

M. de la Grange is now in Spain, for the promotion of the objects of the company, and no time will be lost in sending thither machinery and efficient officers for the purpose of prosecuting the necessary works. The directors will proceed to the complete registration of the company with every possible dispatch.

POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—

At the ADJOURNED FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of registered shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Vernon House, No. 50, Pall Mall, on Thursday, May 5, 1853,

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., in the chair,

The circular convening the meeting having been read, the following report was laid before the shareholders:—

REPORT.

In meeting the shareholders for the first time, the committee have much pleasure in being able to report most satisfactorily as to the position and prospects of the undertaking.

It will be remembered that the company was formed for the production of copper mainly, but as the gossan of the locality has been proved to be auriferous, and as immense deposits existed on the Poltimore sett, a yield from this source was made an anticipated adjunct. There is now before the public a fair estimate of the average productiveness of this gossan—not from picked specimens or exceptional pieces—but from numerous experiments taken from the general mass which had no auriferous signs. These experiments admit of no further doubt as to the presence of gold, and that in sufficient quantities to render it highly remunerative. The reduction in bulk has exceeded expectation. The cake of gold which is on the table weighs 26½ ozs., and was extracted from 20 tons of red gossan.

The circular which was sent to the shareholders on the 16th of last month, a transcript of which is added to this report, contains the particulars of the reduction; but it is necessary to mention here that the red gossan, which proves an average yield of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton, is apparently an inexhaustible deposit, while the brown, from which 6 dwts. of gold were extracted, besides, silver and copper, can be traced across the entire sett. There would, consequently, be no difficulty in bringing to surface the 300 tons per week proposed to be taken by Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, at £4 4s. per ton, or double this quantity; so that much more than the large profits in favour of the company mentioned by those gentlemen, may be calculated upon.

A question, however, of much interest here presents itself to the consideration of the shareholders, namely, whether it would not be advisable to erect reduction works on the premises, under the superintendence of Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, or others: but, in the mean time, the committee have taken the necessary steps for a continuous supply of the red gossan to St. Helen's. A strong reason in favour of reduction works at the mine is the fact, that the brown gossan, which could give but a small profit by transmission to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, would return a considerable benefit if reduced on the mine. The Britannia Mining Company, whose sett adjoins the Poltimore Mine, have contracted for the erection of works for crushing and amalgamating their auriferous gossan, under the direction of Capt. W. J. Moorsom and Mr. Mitchell. As respects the production of copper, all points likewise progress with energy and efficiency. The necessary machinery is on the ground, the wheel is nearly finished, and in about a fortnight it is anticipated the full power will be in motion to clear the shafts and levels of water.

In reference to the old works generally, it is no exaggeration to say they are gigantic, and the natural inference to be drawn is, that they were not carried on without beneficial returns; but whether it was for copper or for gold, or both, that the ancients explored, there is not the slightest clue to determine. There is not even tradition as to the period when these extensive operations were carried on, but there is every indication of their being the labour of Romans. Slag is found in different parts of the locality, but nothing can be extracted from it to show whether the reduction was for the precious or the baser metals.

There are four engine-shafts sunk to depths of 20 and 40 fms.; nine whim-shafts from the surface ground to the adit levels, about 30 to 40 fms. deep; 300 fms. in the eastern, and 200 fms. in the western, side of the valley have been removed in the adit level from the gossan lode, in some places in chambers of great dimensions. The copper, or Bamfylde lode, has likewise been sunk and driven on. All these different points will be explored and carefully examined so soon as the mine is clear of water. The leats, lobbies, and archings have also been executed in a manner evidently regardless of cost or labour, and the Poltimore Mine altogether presents an area of vast operations and interest. It is probably one of the largest undertakings in the kingdom. Its extent and capabilities, in fact, can only be fully understood by personal inspection, and all who visit it will return satisfied of the mineral resources of the property. An accountant has investigated the accounts of the company, and handed in a certified balance-sheet, which shows that the number of shares paid up, inclusive of those appropriated to the lessees in purchase of the sett, was 41,720, leaving a balance of 8280 shares, which the committee recommend should be offered to the public at £5 a share, giving the present shareholders a priority at that price. All the charges to date have been disbursed, with the exception of some for the machinery, &c., now in course of erection not exceeding £500; and the balance to the credit of the company at the bankers, is £19,754 17s. 5d.

Considering the strong probability of early profits from the resources of the mine, the committee propose to the shareholders to cancel the 2d. of the rules and regulations, which provides for the payment of dividends from capital, until the mine should be productive, and that the next meeting should be declared special for that purpose, in pursuance of rule 26th.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by William Fell, Esq., and resolved:—

That the report now read be received and entered in the Cost-book.

Proposed by Hy. Clarke Duppa, Esq., seconded by Francis Bill, Esq., and resolved:—

That the best thanks of this meeting are given to the chairman and committee of management for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted.

Proposed by William Greene, Esq., seconded by Capt. Moorsom, and resolved:—

That the present committee of management be re-appointed, and do consist of—Charles Heneage, Esq.; Viscount Ranelagh; James Cook, Esq.; Edward Hobhouse, Esq.; Thomas Inglis Hampton, Esq.; Henry William Taylor, Esq., F.G.S.; Henry Mogford, Esq., F.G.S.; Richard Martin, Esq.

Signed, CHARLES HENEAGE, Chairman.

THE POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY,

OFFICES,—VERNON HOUSE, No. 50, PALL MALL.

CIRCULAR. Saturday, April 16, 1853.

The annexed is a transcript of the report of Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, St. Helen's:

Bridgewater Works, St. Helen's, Lancashire, April 14, 1853.

Gentlemen,—We have now finished the reduction of the 50 tons of auriferous gossan from the Poltimore Mine.

The parcel consisted of two sorts—the Brown and the Red: the first (being, we understand, from the west lode) when dried weighed 23 tons 14 cwts., and the red (from the east lode) weighed dry 21 tons.

The Brown yielded 7 ozs. 2 dwts. of gold, being at the rate of 6 dwts. per ton of dry ore.

The Red produced 28 ozs. 7 dwts. of gold, being at the rate of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton of dry ore. We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

To the Committee of Management of the Poltimore Copper and Gold Mining Company. *Yours most respectfully, RAWLINS and WATSON.*

P.S.—In order that the company may have additional data for forming an opinion respecting the value of the gossan, we add that we are willing to undertake the reduction of the red ore, containing the same proportion of gold as the lot we have reduced, and return to the company 1 oz. of gold per ton of dry ore, free of all smelting charges; or we should be willing to give at the rate of £4 4s. per ton of dry ore. Now, assuming that the cost of the raising and carriage of the ore would amount to about £1 per ton, this would cause a nett profit of £3 per ton, which, at the rate of 300 tons weekly, would give a nett profit of £900 per week, or upwards of £46,000 per annum, and this from auriferous ore alone, irrespective of any copper or other lodes.

As a proof of our confidence in the undertaking, we now take the 500 shares in company which were placed at our disposal.—R. & W.

Many persons having been sceptical as to the production of gold in this country, and as some assayers even have not been able to detect much, if any, gold in their tests of the gossan, it is interesting and important to show what little data can really be obtained as to the general yield by trials in small quantities.

Assayers usually take only 10 or 12 ozs. of matrix, and as the produce is not equally disseminated, it necessarily follows that some select a richer portion than others. The assays of gossan of North Molton have varied from *nil* to 27½ per cent., or 7412 ozs. of gold. Dr. Nicholson, of Newcastle, reported total absence of gold; Messrs. Betts, of Birmingham, mere traces; Mr. Pepper, of the Polytechnic, only 1 dwt. 20 grs. of gold per ton; and this is merely ·02 of a grain in the pound avoirdupois of matrix, the yield is scarcely appreciable, so that this gentleman's report may likewise be considered as a mere trace. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Longmaid, Messrs. Rawlins and Watson (previous to the present reduction), Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Messrs. John Johnson and Sons, Mr. Massey, and the Sheffield Company have all given a remunerative yield, although they have differed essentially from each other and with themselves. Messrs. Rawlins and Watson crushed 10 tons of the gossan immediately on receipt of it, having taken every fifth barrowful as it was delivered into their yard from the barge, and sent samples thereof direct to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Mr. Mitchell, and the Sheffield Company. They likewise made assays themselves. The first was for the—

Red gossan	*Ozs.*	1	4	of gold per ton of dry matrix.
Brown gossan		0	6	" "
Another assay gave for the—				
Red		1	13	" "
Brown		0	9	" "
A third yielded from the—				
Red		1	7	" "
Brown		0	3	" "

And they, therefore, struck an average of 1 oz. 6 dwts. 15 grs. for the red, and 5 dwts. 15 grs. for the brown.

In sending the samples to the three establishments mentioned above, Messrs. Rawlins and Watson weighed out to each assayer 2 lbs. of the red, marked A; 2 lbs. of the brown, marked B; and as a test of the accuracy of each assayer they mixed together 1 lb. of A and 1 lb. of B, and marked this mixture C; the returns were—

		A.			B.			C.		
Mr. John Mitchell	*Oz.*	0	19	14	0	1	15	0	6	12
Messrs. Johnson and Matthey		1	17	6	0	3	12	1	6	0
Sheffield Company		1	3	8	0	11	16	0	11	16
Average	*Oz.*	1	6	15	0	5	14	0	14	7

It will, therefore, be seen that the assayers differ considerably, and each assayer, as tested by C, differs materially from himself; for in every case C should be the mean between A and B. Thus, in the case of the assays of Mr. Mitchell, C should have been 10 dwts. 14½ grs., instead of 6 dwts. 12 grs.; and in the like manner, if it be assumed that the results of A and B by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey are correct, then C should have been 1 oz. 0 dwts. 5 grs., instead of 1 oz. 6 dwts.; and in the case of the Sheffield Company, C should have been 17 dwts. 12 grs., instead of 11 dwts. 6 grs.

Such discrepancies, however, are not suspicious; for the gold, not being mechanically distributed throughout the gossan, an equal proportion cannot be expected to exist in every small portion taken for assay, and it is only by taking the average of a considerable number of assays that a near approximation to a correct result can be obtained, while no single assay can be received as a test of the general yield.

As respects the copper which is found minutely disseminated throughout the auriferous gossan, Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, on assay, reported only 1 per cent. of copper, but Mr. Pepper, of the Polytechnic, gave 20 and 24 per cent., and struck an average of 22 per cent. on six trials.

It may be interesting to mention that the yield of quartz in California and Australia is 5½ parts of gold in 100,000 parts of quartz, or about 1½ oz. per ton; and the St. John del Rey, which is the oldest dividend-paying gold company, has never reached a produce of ½ oz. of gold per ton of matrix.

By order of the Committee, FRANK SELBY, Clerk.

PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES.

Bridge-street Works, Northampton, April 4, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—After about six months' trial of your patent furnace, I am happy to verify the report I gave of its manifest advantages in January last. My boiler continues to generate steam in the most satisfactory manner, the action of the fire is perfectly uniform, the smoke nuisance is effectually prevented, and the saving of fuel still averages 20 per cent. I have not incurred any expense whatever for repairs, and the peculiar simplicity of your invention, and cheapness of construction, besides its other merits, I feel convinced will establish its universal use, both for land and marine purposes.

WILLIAM BATLEY, Engineer.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., Patent Smokeless Furnace Office, 63, King William-street, City, London.

P.S. The furnace I put up for Messrs. Ward and Co., at the Grand Junction Wharf, about a month since, is doing quite as well as my own.

Ironworks, 9, Osborn-street, Whitechapel, April 18, 1853.

SIR,—Your patented improvements applied to our steam-engine furnace, on these premises, have succeeded beyond expectation. Instead of the thick black smoke we had before, almost continually pouring out, we have now for a moment only, whilst fuel is putting on, a little brownish vapour visible, although the perfect operation of your system is checked by the excessive size of our shaft. Of course the saving in coals, from thorough combustion and more uniform heat, is in due proportion, and we think may be fairly taken at 20 per cent. So satisfied are we with the result, that we shall immediately apply the principle, under your superintendence, to the boiler at our Stoneware Pipe Manufactory, Brunton's Wharf, Limehouse. And, as engineers and founders, we shall be happy to recommend your invention to our friends, and to undertake for them the improvement of old or the construction of new furnaces, upon your undoubtedly effective system. S. and W. STANDING.

John Lee Stevens, Esq., 63, King William-street, City.

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings, testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation

THE PATENT MOVEABLE FIRE-BAR COMPANY,—

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for England, Scotland, and Ireland, for an IMPROVED MOVEABLE FIRE-BAR, applicable for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM BOILERS, STILLS, COPPERS, STOVES, and other manufacturing purposes. These bars effect a very important SAVING OF FUEL, produce a more rapid generation of steam, and are at least twice as durable as the common bars. By the occasional use of a very simple and easy movement the bars can be kept clean and free from clinkers with much less trouble to the firemen, and without resorting to the usual process of "cleaning out," or even opening the fire-doors.

The PATENT MOVEABLE FIRE-BARS can be FIXED to every description of FURNACE without altering the doors, or requiring more room than the old furnace.

The company have permission to refer to the following firms, who have had the Patent Bars in use from 12 to 18 months, and in almost every instance with the original set of bars still in use:—

Fairrie Brothers and Co., sugar refiners, London; also at their works in Liverpool and Greenock, together	40	Boilers and Stoves.
Macfie and Sons, Liverpool and Greenock	20	" "
Mathew Brown and Co., Port Glasgow and Greenock	16	" "
Blair, Reid, and Steele, Greenock	12	" "
Hall & Boyd, applied to 4 boilers, 60-horse power each, London	10	"
David Martineau and Son, double tube boilers, London	4	"
Gutta Percha Works, City-road, London, double tubes	4	"
T. H. Saunders, paper maker, London	3	"
Thomas Dives, miller, Battersea	3	"
Binyons and Shapland, Manchester	3	"
Bleackley and Co., Manchester	3	"
Anderson, Orr, and Co., Greenock	3	"

Above 100 licenses have been granted each for one or two boilers, pans, or stoves, to George Forrester and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Scott and Sinclair, and Steel and Co., Greenock; Cater, boiler maker, Grove; Jefferis, engineer, Grove; E. Gripper, Winchester wharf, London, &c.

14 steam-boats have had the moveable bars applied, and a saving of 10 per cent. in fuel effected, as admitted in the reports of the officers.

Also to the following brewers:—J. and W. Holt, London; Black and Co., Greenock; Roberts and Bleackley, Manchester; Ackers and Co., Liverpool; Tennant and Co., Glasgow; Tyne Brewery, &c., from whom the most satisfactory testimonials can be shown.—For all further information, apply to Messrs. Chanter & Co., 123, Leadenhall-street, London.

THE ELECTRIC POWER AND COLOUR COMPANY,

Provisionally registered, pursuant to the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.

Capital £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £2 10s. per share.

TRUSTEES.

Sir JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Bart. | Sir CLAUDE EDWARD SCOTT, Bart.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Earl FITZWILLIAM—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS ENGLAND, Esq., Cadogan-place; and Lloyd's.
Capt. THOS. GEORGE FORBES, R.N., Stoke-by-Nayland, near Colchester.
CHARLES JOYCE, Esq., Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park; and Great Winchester-st.
HENRY WM. SCHNEIDER, Esq., Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park; and Gracechurch-st.
JOHN STANLEY, Esq., Orsett-place, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.
JOHN HENRY STEINMETZ, Esq., Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park; and Lloyd's.
CHARLES TROTTER, Esq., Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.
(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—William Champion Jones, Esq.; Augustus Hadley, Esq.
CHEMICAL MANAGER—Joseph J. W. Watson, Esq., Ph.D., F.G.S.
BANKERS—Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co.; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Forster, and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Peile, Son, and Murch.
BROKERS—Messrs. Price and Pott.
SECRETARY—J. W. Warre Tyndale, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—27A, BUCKLERSBURY.

This company is formed for carrying out on an extensive scale a newly discovered and most economical and perfect system of working electric batteries, which, by that means, produce, in addition to electricity, numerous valuable and necessary articles of commerce; the terms on which the directors have secured the patent rights in such discovery being in their judgment highly advantageous, not only as regards the amount of purchase money, but from the fact also of the proprietors having agreed to accept nearly two-thirds of the said purchase money out of the profits of the company.

The subject and powers of electricity are now so much developed and appreciated, that it is unnecessary to mention them in this prospectus, except to observe that the failures attending the many scientific and enterprising efforts to produce an electric power combining intensity, continuity, and cheapness, have hitherto rendered it impossible to adapt the power to various branches of art and science.

The great impediments to that adaptation have been:—1. The expense of generating the electric power, whereby the products of the battery have been unsaleable at anything like the first cost of the materials.—2. The difficulty of applying it to the purposes of illumination, owing to the imperfection of the lamps hitherto used, and the want of pure electrodes, without which the light can never be free from scintillation.

These difficulties have now been overcome, inasmuch as the products of the batteries are considerably more valuable than the first cost of the articles from which they are obtained; and the patents embrace the construction of a lamp, and the manufacture of an electrode free from impurity, by means of which appliances the light can be maintained with continuity, and with uniform intensity.

For the reasons just mentioned, the power may now be cheaply applied to the following purposes:—Lighting, telegraphing, electro-typing, motive power, desulphurisation of coke, smelting, bleaching, and numerous other technological uses.

The profits of the company will unquestionably be large on any amount of capital which the development and extension of the objects contemplated may require; these profits being derived not only from the application of the power itself to the purposes above mentioned, but also from the sale of numerous commercial products resulting from the galvanic action of the batteries. These products consist of valuable pigments, surpassing in body and tone the same articles manufactured by the ordinary processes, and also of various chemical compounds of extensive application in the arts, for which there is a constant and increasing demand. Among the pigments are seven descriptions of blue (including Prussian blue), five yellows, two browns, a mineral green of great brilliancy, a fine scarlet, and two whites of a greater body than any at present in use, and which are unaffected by exposure to any deleterious influence whatever. Among the chymical compounds are nitrate of soda, salt cake (much used in the manufacture of British Soda), sulphuric acid, acetic ether, ammonia, and plaster of Paris.

It is admitted by competent parties in the trade that these products are so much improved in quality by the mode of manufacture by electricity, and are so superior to those now in use, that they will always command a ready and preferential market.

The light, which has been publicly and satisfactorily tested at the Baker-street Bazaar, and the Great Northern Railway Terminus, is applicable to illuminating public buildings, bridges, light-houses, railway stations and tunnels public gardens, factories, diving bells, and mines, in which latter it would be peculiarly advantageous as a preventive against those accidents which so frequently occur from fire-damp, &c.

For telegraphing, electrotyping, and motive power, it is unnecessary to speak, as these applications now exist, although practised at a great cost. The use of a visual telegraph by the electric light will be of vast importance for all purposes of secret signalising, either for Government or commercial use at night, and the sites of the old Semaphores may be adapted most conveniently for the purpose. Hence semaphoric messages by night may be conveyed with certainty, and at a far less cost than by the ordinary systems of electric telegraphing, which are subject to unforseen or wilful interruption.

The desulphurisation of coke by electricity is calculated to make a great annual reduction in the expenses now incurred by railway companies, from the great saving in wear and tear of boilers, machinery, &c., and from the increased heat obtained, by a very small consumption of fuel.*

A perfectly innocuous bleaching liquid, of considerably greater commercial value than the chloride of lime at present in use, can be produced at a slight an expense as to supersede the entire use of that destructive article in the bleaching process.

The inventions have been practically tested and tried on a working scale, in model works at Wandsworth. The results stated, therefore, are not theoretical, but are all deduced from actual facts and experience.

Application will be made for a charter limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount of their respective shares, and, from the vast importance of the undertaking in a national point of view, with every prospect of success.

It is estimated that the sum of £2 10s. paid up on each share will form a sufficient capital for the establishment of the company in a remuneratively working position.

A treatise has been prepared by one of the patentees (Dr. Watson), and published by Messrs. Saunders and Co., Charing-cross, wherein is fully detailed the mode of generating the light, producing the colours, and effecting other purposes to which the electric power may be applied.

Applications for shares may be made in the annexed form to the directors, at the offices of the company; and also to the brokers to the company, Messrs. Price and Pott, 7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London:—

To the Directors of the Electric Power and Colour Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares of £5 each in the Electric Power and Colour Company, the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to accept, and to pay the required deposit thereon.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Signature .....
Date .....
Name in full .....
Address in full .....
†Reference ..... Business or profession .....

* It is calculated that the cost of coke annually consumed in Great Britain by railway companies amounts to upwards of £600,000.

† Reference to be made either to a banker or a broker.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (Jun.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 12d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD; beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies, that they are manufacturing HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all sizes, fit for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine:—1. The bob is dispensed with, and heavy sweep rod.—2. The cost of erection is much less, both in engines and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plentiful, and can be removed at much less cost.—Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING and MINING TOOLS of every description kept on SALE.—Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

TO MINE AGENTS, LAND SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—S. DUNN (from Wm. Wilton's, St. Day, Cornwall), having recently COMMENCED BUSINESS at TAVISTOCK, begs to call the attention to mine agents, land surveyors, engineers, and the public generally, to the great variety of INSTRUMENTS he has always in stock, including MINER'S DIALS, and QUADRANTS of the best construction, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Fish-skin Cases; PARALLEL RULERS, PROTRACTORS, SECTORS, DIVIDERS, DRAWING PENS, PILLAR and PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, BRASS and IRON MEASURING CHAINS, TAPE MEASURES, &c. TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, and THERMOMETERS of all descriptions; ACETOMETERS, SACHAROMETERS, and all other articles in the trade made or procured at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Old instruments repaired, re-polished, lacquered, silvered, and made equal to new, if required.

MINING.—GREAT SAVING in OUTLAY for EXPERIMENTAL MINING may be effected by the HIRE or PURCHASE of MEDWIN AND HALL'S PORTABLE MINING STEAM-ENGINES; they are simple, strong, and, being mounted on wheels, with iron chimney, may be set to work without cost for fixing, and removed from place to place. Several may be seen at work on application to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

N.B.—An engraving of the machines, with descriptive letter-press, will appear in the *Mining Journal* almost immediately.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., Alfred Trueman.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

The English and Australian Copper Company.
The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company.
The Alliance Gold Mining Company.
The Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.
The Mexican and South-American Mining Company.
The St. John del Rey (Gold, Brazil).
The Linares Lead Mining Association (Spain).
The London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

TO AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, EMIGRANTS, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, and OTHERS proceeding to the Gold Regions.—HUNT'S PATENT GOLD WASHING MACHINE will be found the only invention of practical utility to those parties who are really going to the diggings. The patentee, who has for many years had great experience in the washing of mineral ores, can with great confidence recommend it; and he is assured that it only requires to be known to become generally used. Any one calling at 14, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, City, London, will be shown highly satisfactory testimonials as to its complete applicability for the washing of auriferous sands and quartz. Parties interested can see the machine practically tested every week-day, between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M., at No. 14, St. Benet's-place.

Prospectuses may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to John Grace, Esq., 14, St. Benet's-place, as above; or of the manufacturers, Messrs. Distin and Chafe, Devonport; Henry Bath and Son, Swansea; and Mr. J. M. Walthew, Australian Packet Office, 46, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853, DUBLIN,
WILL BE INAUGURATED AT TWELVE O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, THE 12th OF MAY INST.,
By His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who, accompanied by the Countess of St. Germans, will proceed in Full State from Dublin Castle to the Building.

The KNIGHTS of ST. PATRICK will take part in the Ceremonial.
The CABINET MINISTERS, FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, and MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES of the Principal Towns in the United Kingdom, have been invited to be present at the Opening.
A MUSICAL PERFORMANCE will take place,
The Orchestra, consisting of One Thousand Performers.
Mr. Joseph Robinson, Conductor.
Mr. Robert Stewart, Organist.

Peers and Peeresses who purpose attending the Inauguration are requested to intimate their intention to the Committee, in order that Reserve Seats may be provided.

None but the holders of Season Tickets will be admitted.

On the Inauguration Day the doors will be open at Half-past Ten o'clock.

From the 13th May to the 21st, inclusive, the doors will open at Twelve o'clock and close at Six o'clock each day during that period, when the Admission Fee charged at the door will be Five Shillings for each person.

N.B.—Season Tickets may now be had at the office each day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.; and on the day previous to the opening, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 9 o'clock P.M.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
"INAUGURATION BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,"
On Thursday, 12th of May, the Orchestra for the Musical Performance consisting of 1000 Performers.
TOURS IN IRELAND IN 1853.

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a month) will be issued at the following stations on and after the 10th May:—

	1st Class.	2d Class.
London (Euston Station)	£6 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle	6 6 0	5 5 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford	5 15 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby.	5 0 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 4 0	3 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, and the Lakes of Killarney, and back again to the station at which the ticket was taken.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at the office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county Wicklow, in Kenmare and Glengariff, up the River Shannon; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the *Illustrated Irish Tourists' Hand-Book*, compiled solely for these tours.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also *Bradshaw's Guide*, p. 123.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.
DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of every alternate month from Southampton, and on the 10th of every alternate month from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.—The great impetus given to Iron Ship Building since the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY of a SUCCESSFUL ANTIDOTE AGAINST FOULING in LONG SEA VOYAGES, has induced the inventors, Messrs. PEACOCK and BUCHAN, of SOUTHAMPTON, to lay before the public a few additional Testimonials as to its unrivalled success during the last twelve months, feeling it unnecessary to publish all the satisfactory letters and documents received from time to time from highly respectable parties, in the form of an advertisement, but copies of which can be seen on application at the offices of their agents in all the principal ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent; and the inventors beg to call the attention of Iron Ship Builders, the Directors of Great Steam Companies, and Shipowners in general, to the subject, in order that the prejudice so long existing against iron ships may be entirely removed.

The return of the *Queen of the South*, *Harbinger*, and *Lady Jocelyn*, from an Indian voyage, perfectly clean, has solved a great problem in the application of iron for the manufacture of ships intended for long sea voyages.—Vide Bourne's *Treatise on the Screw Propeller*, Appendix, pp. xxxiv., xxxv., and xxxvi.

An iron ship receiving two coats of No. 2 Composition before leaving England, which can be applied within three days, in the manner of ordinary painting, and taking with her a small quantity hermetically sealed in an iron cask, for re-touching between wind and water on arrival out, and occasionally whilst coaling, where it may be rubbed off by lighters, &c., will make the voyage to India, Australia, or California, without the necessity of docking in the country; and this composition not having the least particle of copper in it, no galvanic action, to the prejudice of the iron, can possibly take place.

Messrs. Peacock and Buchan would also beg to call the attention of shipowners to the value of their No. 1 Composition, for single bottoms and sheathing, either of Copper, Yellow Metal, or Zinc, particularly since the late extraordinary rise in the price of copper.

In applying the No. 1, it is important that the surface should be dry, and that the sheets of copper or yellow metal should be rubbed down with spirits of turpentine to remove the pellicle of atmospheric oxidation, and prevent the washing off of the composition.

The cost of the composition is about the same as that of red lead, taking the difference of quantities required for coating with one and the other.

The following are amongst other testimonials recently received:—

IRON SHIPS.

"Messrs. Peacock and Buchan, Southampton,—Having from time to time, during a period of twelve months, made a series of trials of your composition for preventing oxidation and foulness on the bottoms of iron ships, upon several of the iron ships belonging to this Company, in competition with all other known compositions brought out for this object, I am enabled to state that yours has proved decidedly the best, and the Company have, therefore, adopted it. We were in the habit of docking our Cape steamers every voyage to clean and re-coat, but since using your composition, these ships can well perform two voyages without fouling. The state of the bottom of the *Queen of the South* on her return from an Indian voyage, after the composition had been on upwards of six months without examination, was most satisfactory, and which is proved by the fact of this vessel having run 310 knots during the last 24 hours of her passage home under sail alone. Wishing you much success in the general application of your useful invention, I am, &c.,

"JOHN FORD, Superintendent."

"General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, Dec. 28, 1252."

ON COPPER SHEATHING.

"Messrs. Peacock and Buchan,—We have made use of your Composition Paint for some time, and find it very serviceable, and well adapted for the purpose required.

"Your's, faithfully, GEO. and J. INMAN, Yacht Builders.

"Lymington, Nov. 4, 1852."

ON ZINC SHEATHING.

"Messrs. Peacock and Buchan, Southampton,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the value of your Paint for Ships' Bottoms. The *C. T. Sutton*, under my command, was sheathed with Vielle Montagne zinc in June, and immediately painted with one coat of your material, and on my return from Newfoundland last week I find the sheathing perfectly clean, and free from barnacles and weed, except in a few spots where the paint had been rubbed off; this more distinctly, I think, shows its value as a preservative against fouling. If we had had two coats, as was suggested, the success would have been more complete. I saw Messrs. Le Boutellier's schooner, the *Adelina*, Capt. Pallot, in Gaspe, before she sailed for the Straits, and her appearance was even more satisfactory than is that of the *C. T. Sutton*; she was sheathed and painted in May. I beg to add that my confidence in this material is unbounded. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Jersey, Dec. 17, 1852." "JOHN LE BRUN."

Messrs. Peacock and Buchan beg further to state, that their compositions are now adopted by the following important Steam Navigation Companies:—

The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
The PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.
The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S.
The AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.
The ABERDEEN AND CLYDE STEAM COMPANY.
The AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The SPANISH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The NETHERLAND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

And by numerous shipbuilders and owners in the United Kingdom.

In order to ensure a pure, genuine, and unadulterated article (evidence having been given to Messrs. Peacock and Buchan of parties mixing other compounds with their composition), the public are requested to apply to the inventors, at their manufactory, Southampton, or to their authorised agent, Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 104, Minories, London.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—MANURES FOR TURNIPS, &c.—The most efficacious manner for root and green crops is SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. THREE HUNDRED WEIGHT PER ACRE.—Messrs. J. OWEN and CO., of No. 3, ROOD LANE, LONDON, are IMPORTING this article from their Copenhagen manufactory of the very best description, containing at least 18 per cent. of neutral soluble phosphate of lime, and 28 per cent. of animal matter and salts of ammonia, and capable of furnishing at least 3 per cent. of ammonia to the soil. The analysis is made by Prof. J. Thomas Way, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, whose testimonials, and samples, will be forwarded on application. The price in London of this powerful manure, bags included, is £7 per ton. Also delivered thereat free into any of the ports on the East Coast, if ordered in quantities of 50 tons and upwards.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED and CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENT for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent carriage paid.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength.

PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—IRON HOUSES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED IRONWORKS 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, MANUFACTURER of IRON HOUSES and WAREHOUSES, for EXPORT to AUSTRALIA and the COLONIES. These buildings are exceedingly compact and light, and so that any one can put them together. Prices from £20, and upwards. The great value of house property in Australia and the Gold Regions renders it very important that emigrants should provide themselves with a portable building in this country.

PATENT ROOFING FELT, for roofing cottages, stores, &c. Price 1d. per square foot; very light and portable roofing. Thousands of yards are now being taken out to Australia by emigrants. Delivered carriage free.—Apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND LOCKS.—CHUBB and SON have now on SALE, at their warehouses, an assortment of their FIRE-PROOF SAFES. These safes, undoubtedly the most secure from force, fraud, and fire, are sold at moderate prices. CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements, CASH BOXES, and DEED BOXES, of all sizes, may be inspected. IRON DOORS and FRAMES for strong rooms. Complete lists, with prices, will be sent on application.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horseley-fields, Wolverhampton.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flatting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Sise-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1824.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now provided for, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems. The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £850,000, and the income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On policies for the whole of life, one-half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last, in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the policies, producing a bonus, varying with the different ages, from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the sums assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the profits, in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied, at the option of the assured, in any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be effected for a fixed sum at considerably reduced rates, and the premiums for term policies are lower than at most other safe offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid 30 days after proof of death, and all policies are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life, from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any premium be omitted from any cause, the policy can be revived within 14 months.

The accounts and balance-sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or of GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.
ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "Roper's Royal Bath Plasters" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "Robt. Roper."—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d., for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each; and in tins for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 21s., and 33s. Sold by most medicine vendors.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER.

HOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, and COUGHS, IMMEDIATELY CURED by CROSTHWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENGES.—They are perfectly innocent, being free from narcotics; one to three boxes cures the hooping-cough. Directions are enclosed, with the method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; and by all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom, in boxes 2s. 6d. each.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£18½	18½ ¾	£6 9 0	£0 13 0—March, 1853.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2		0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan., 1851.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4⅛		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	10¼		11 10 6	0 10 6—May, 1853.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	3⅛		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	10⅛	9½ 10	4 14 6	0 7 6—April, 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4	10	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	126		750 0 0	— —May, 1849.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	405		247 15 0	5 0 0—April, 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	7½		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 12s.	5¾		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	78	90	219 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	65		—	—
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	137		31 0 0	3 0 0—April, 1853.
2310	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½			—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	455	455	316 0 0	12 0 0—March, 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	100	80 90	859 4 0	3 10 0—April, 1853.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	11		0 6 6	0 1 6—April 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	110		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150		233 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	67½		840 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	185		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1⅜	6¼		0 17 5	0 1 8—Dec., 1852.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		44 0 0	— —
1000	(New) ditto ditto	6	18		—	— —
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	13		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	— —Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1⅛	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
18750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	3¾	3 3½	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155		156 10 0	7 10 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	16	14 15	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	21		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d	3½	20	224 0 0	— —
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	4⅛	4 4¼	0 15 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	8		2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	155		1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	1000		745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	2¾	7		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	4¼	4⅛ ⅜	1 8 6	0 2 6—April, 1853.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175		10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	19¾		8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	298	270	270 10 0	7 10 0—March, 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		240 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	12		1 11 0	0 5 0—March, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	18	17 18	22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅞	25	35	19 9 6	0 15 0—Feb. 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2¼		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1¼	1¼	0 2 2	— —July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	220	190	271 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	7¾	7¼ ½	0 15 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	220		65 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	192½	177½ 180	223 5 0	5 10 0—May, 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	10⅜	10½	8 1 0	0 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	11		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10⅜	9	10	12 10 0	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4½		4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	9⅞	10	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	2⅜	25	22 23	16 12 6	1 0 0—May, 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	90		295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	112		30 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	370	370	31 5 0	7 10 0—April, 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	7⅛		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	280	250	216 5 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	54	53 54	18 0 0	2 10 0—March, 1853.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	600		390 0 0	20 0 0—April, 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22		5 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1250		242 10 0	22 10 0—Jan., 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		3 13 8	— —March, 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	7¾		0 7 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1852.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	105		2349 10 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	3⅜	3⅜ ½	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	20		2 10 0	1 10 0—Feb., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	48		17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	42	42	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300		85 3 0	12 10 0—Feb., 1853.
6400	Wheal Proekter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	1	1¾		0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	53½		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	270		227 10 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1852.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅜	68	64	32 10 0	3 0 0—April, 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	26		9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	70	65	19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	7¼		3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1¼	1⅛	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	5⅜	5⅜	34 17 6	— —Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	158		130 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1852.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	46½	47½	56 12 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	9	8¾	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	17½	16½	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	11¼	11¾	0 13 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2⅛	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
150000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	1⅞	1⅞	0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	8¼	8¼ ½	4 10 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6½	6¾ ½	33 4 0	— —Jan., 1853.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30¼	30¾ ½	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	6¼	5¾	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Ashford Consols (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1⅜	
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	½	1	
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2⅛	2½
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	26s. 6d	1½	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	10	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	9¾	18¼	18½
10000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	2	2½
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1l. 10s	1	1
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3l. 8s. 6d	4	3⅜ ¼
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	25	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	3	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	3	3	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	½	½	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	8s. 6d.	1	1¼
2200	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3¼	¾	¾
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6½	8	
500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
7000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 1s	1¼	
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4⅜	2⅝	
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	2¾	2¼	2¼
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	1	17	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	6	4	2
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¾	
3000	Carthew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6¾	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5l. 13s	9½	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2⅜	2¼	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	110	
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	1	3	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5½	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	10
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	£7 1s	12	10⅜
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅜	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25⅜	17⅛	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	35	
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	22½	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2	2½	2¼ ⅜
6000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	½	¾	¾
6000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	5	
4500	Ditto Ditto	2	3⅛	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	⅜	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	¼	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1½	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4⅛	4	3⅛ 4
3007	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3¼	1¾	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	7l 18s 6d	4	8
1000	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	2	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3⅛	3	
20000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	—	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¼	1	
—	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	—	—	
—	Duke of Cornwall (copper)	6	8	
2000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅛	12	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	16s.	¾	
1904	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	2⅜	2	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	36	
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3¼	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5½	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1⅜	2¼	2 ½
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	2¼	
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11½	5⅛	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	2	2 2⅛
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	34	
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	1¾	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2	5	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	4⅛	13	16 16½
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12½	
586	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	20	
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	50	
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1⅜	1⅜	
2048	Geifron (copper) Wales	—	9	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5⅛	5	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	¾	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	94½	30	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	24	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1⅜	½	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3¼	8¼	8¼
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	2	2⅛
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	24⅛	36	38
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2⅛	2¼	2 ¼
1028	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	2	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	75	90	80 90
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9⅜	3	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	⅜	1⅛	1
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	6¾	6	6 7
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2¾	5¼	5 ¼
5000	Hope Valley (lead), Shropshire	1	1	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1⅜	
1024	Kenneggy (copper), Breague	8s. 2d.	5	
1200	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	18	11	9½ 10
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4⅜	4	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	Lamin (copper), Gwinear	3¼	3¼	
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2½	1 1¼
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65½	20	
15000	Llynmalees (lead), Cardigansh.	1½	¾	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	⅞	1½	
5058	Lydford Consols (lead)	1l. 7s.	¾	
6000	Marke Valley (cop.), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d	4½	5
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	6	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	8½	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	6	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	¼	¾	¾
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	1	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1½	
320	Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14½	12	
15000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1½	2	
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1¼	
2000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 4s.	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	½	1	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8⅜	11	
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1⅞	1¼
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2	2¼
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	2	2	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	2	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1½	
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7½	10	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	5¾	8½	
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	3¼	
2000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1¾	1¾	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	1	1	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1⅛	2¾	2¼ ½
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	3¾	4¾	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	1	½	
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6¾	1¼	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3	4	
3072	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancreed	38s. 4d	2	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5½	6	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	2	1½	1⅛
3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	8	
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1⅛	⅜	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅛	4	3¼ 4
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	6½	7⅛	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅜	18s	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	2⅛ ⅜
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	15	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	3½	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	5	7½	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	10s. 6d	2¼	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5¾	7	9
4900	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	5	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	2¼	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11½	10½	
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	14½	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	2½	3½	3⅛
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2¼	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2⅜	⅞	
300	South Speed, Uny Lelant	25	25	25
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	4⅜	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	1⅛	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
1200	Swanpool, Budock	6	20	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	½	1½	
4941	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	28s	4¼	4¼ ½
4800	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1¼	2	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3¾	10	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7⅛	10	
10000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	1	2⅛	2½
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	2	10½	11½ 12
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1¼	2¼	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	4⅜	13	
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
2048	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	2½	1⅜	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	2
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	1½	3	
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	6¾	9½	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3¼	3¾	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1⅜	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¼	4	
10000	Tyn-yr-beth (slate)	1	1½	1½
2000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	⅜	2½	2½ ⅜
1000	Ditto	⅞	2½	
5120	United Mines (cop., tin), Tavis.	3⅛	2⅛	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	1½	1½ ⅜
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	⅜	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	¼	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan	½	4	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14½	32	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1¾	14¼	11½ 12
2560	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2	2	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10¼	142½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	3½	15	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0s. 8d	8½	8½
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3⅜	1½	1½
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1⅜	¾	1
186	West Roskear (cop.), Camborne	£3 9 2	5	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	245	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	3¾	3¾	
128	West Wheal Darlington	42½	40	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10½	8⅛	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1½	1¼	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32⅜	25	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (cop.)	£10 4 10	15¼	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	4	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	2	1¼ 2
1228	Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock	7	35	35
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1½	2¼	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	5	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	8⅜	7½	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	⅞	10½	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	6	11½	12
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£6 2 10	4⅛	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	15	25
1024	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	7¾	16	14
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	9	9 10
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	½	⅜	
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3½	4⅛	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£5 8 6	10	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	15½	11	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3	3½	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	1¾	1¾
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅛	1¼	½ ¾
6000	Wheal James (iron, cop.), Roche	1	3	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£3 8 6	7½	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1	5	
6000	Wheal Langford (cop., sil.-lead)	⅜	⅜	
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	8½	8⅛	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Lanlivery	1	1	1
942	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4¼	3	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 11	5¼	4½ 5
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead, copper)	£3 17	1⅜	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅜	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	15s	2	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	2l. 1s 6d	4¾	4¾
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2¼	4⅛	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅜	9	
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lezant	11¼	11¼	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£7 3 3	10⅜	
1024	Wheal Squire (cop.), St. Erth	6l. 12s. 2d	2½	
1000	Wh. Susan, Breage & Crowan	3l. 19s. 5d	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1¾	4	
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	1	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14¾	20	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	2¾	8½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	2	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10½	3¾	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2⅜	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9¼	16	16 17½
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	7l. 8s.	2½	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1¼	⅞	⅝
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	2⅛	5½	5½
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	2s	1½	
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	8	11	10½

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5¾	
2049	Anna Maria (sil.-lead), Caradon	23s 6d	2	
1024	Appledore (sil.-lead, cop.) St. Ives	5¼	3	
10000	Arundell United (cop) Ashburton	1	3	
10000	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3	
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead), Kirkcudbr.	21s.	¾	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	⅜	⅞	¾
251	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	3⅛	1	
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1	
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead), Cardigan	⅜	1⅜	1¼
5000	Bodewl, South Wales	16s. 6d	1l. 1s.	1
1000	Boiling Well (copper), Gwithian	2	3	
6000	Bolenowe	⅜	4½	
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—	
1180	Bridford Consols	2¼	2⅞	
20000	Britannia (gold, cop.), Devon	1l. 2s.	⅞	½ ¾
12000	Broomfield (cop.), Somersetshire	1	—	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniot	5⅛	5½	
1536	Caradon Vale (cop., lead), St. Ive	£4 4s	1	
30000	Carbery West (copper), Ireland	½	⅜	⅜
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linking.	21s. 6d	1¾	
3120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	8	
1024	Cathedral	£2 11 6	3⅛	
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), S. Tawton	1	2	
4422	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-lead), Cardigan	25s. 6d	1	1¼
1248	Christow (silver-lead)	4½	7	
1024	Churchstoke (lead), Salop	15s. 6d	⅝	¾
20000	Classadaugh (copper), Ireland	1	1½	
12800	Clew Bay (copper), Mayo	1	2¾	
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1¾	5	5
30000	Clive United, Glamorgan	1	1⅛	
8000	Clowance Wood (cop.), Crowan	⅜	¾	¾
1800	Cockley Beck (copper)	⅜	2	
5000	Coniston United (copper)	⅜	2	
15000	Connemara (silver-lead), Galway	1	1½	1 ½
6400	Crow Hill (sil.-lead), St. Steph.	1	3¾	3¼
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2⅜	1	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper)	1⅜	1¼	
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1	1	
5000	Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1¾	
8000	Dinas Great Copper	⅜	4⅛	
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix, Linking.	1	4	4
12000	Dyscurnant (slate)	1	2¾	
8000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅜	1⅜	
1024	East Buller (cop.), near Redruth	4	6¾	
128	East Carn Brea (cop.), Redruth	4	2½	
6144	East Caradon (copper)	1¼	2⅜	
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1½	10	
6000	East Herland, Gwinear	¼	¾	
6000	East Kitt Hill (cop., tin), Cornw.	1	2	
10000	East Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	1	1¾	
50000	East Onslow, Camelford	⅜	⅜	⅛
128	East Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	5	12	
1024	East Uny Consols (tin) Redruth	1¼	3	
1024	East Wheal Fortune, St. Hilary	2	2	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2l 11s	15	12 10
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1l 1s	1⅜	
1000	East White Grit (lead), Salop	10s. 6d.	4⅛	4⅛
1021½	Exmoor Eliza (cop.), S. Molton	6l 1s 6d	6⅛	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	1l 2s	2½	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	1⅜	1⅜ 2
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines, Wales	1¼	3	
4000	Gawton United	1⅜	2	
600	Gellirheivin (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1	3	
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen (copper)	½	½	⅛ ½
256	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardingham	1⅛	1⅛	
10000	Golden Mile (lead), Glamorgan	4s. 6d	1	1
10000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	2	—	
512	Great Rough Tor (cop.), Cornw.	37	12	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin, cop.)	12¼	12½	13¼
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	3¼	4
6400	Great West Roskear, Gwithian	1	2	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune (tin)	1¼	1¼	
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	1	1⅛	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1⅛	
5000	Herod's Coomb	1	1¼	1¼ ½ ¾
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12¼	¼ ⅜	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	3¾	3⅜
20000	King Arthur Consols (lead, cop.)	½	¾	
20000	Knockatrellane (cop.), Ireland	1	1	⅜ 1⅛
4096	Lamerton United (cop.), Devon	⅛	1	
20000	Mizen Head (copper), Cork	½	⅜	½ ⅜
160	Morvah Consols (tin, copper)	4	1½	
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	2s	1	
1024	Mount Alexander, Colan, Corn.	¼	⅜ ½	
4096	New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	1⅜	½	
10000	New Polgooth and Woodclase	1½	1⅜	
4000	Norbury (copper), Salop	1s. 6d.	¼	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra (cop.)	2½	3	
12000	North Caradon (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1½	1⅛
20000	North Cornwall, Padstow	1	1¾	
256	North Crenver (copper)	12½	12½	
256	North Fowey (cop.), Tywardreath	4⅜	6	
6400	North Hingston Cons., Calstock	—	¼	
150000	North of Ireland	1	1	
10000	North Towy & Cystanog (lead)	⅛	⅜	⅜
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	1⅜	7¼	6¼
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	½	1	
5000	Penllyne Court (lead), Glamorg.	½	2	2 2¼
4000	Penpompren (sil.-lead), Wales	⅜	—	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	4	28½	28 30
6000	Perran (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	⅛	⅜	⅜
4000	Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	½	⅜	¾
4096	Phœnix Consols (cop.), St. Cleer	6d	2	
1536	Phœnix Gt. Con., Linkinhorne	1	1¾	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1¼	3
2220	Polzeath Con. (lead), St. Minver	1	1	
2048	Ponterwyd (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1¾	3	
12000	Prignant Con. (sil.-lead), Card.	1	1¼	
2500	Ringabella (sil.-lead), nr. Cork.	4	3	
4000	Ritton Castle (lead), Salop	7s.	⅜	⅜
100000	Royal Hibernian (lead), Kerry	1	1¼	1½
3500	Silver Brook (sil.-lead), Devon	1	1¾	1¾
4094	Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	18s.	1¾	
5000	South Alfred Consols	1	1¾	
20000	South Cork (cop.), Ballydehob	1	1½	1⅛
21000	South Devon Cons. (cop.), Tavist.	1	1¾	
3000	South Exmouth (lead)	—	2	
953	South Plain Wood, Ashburton	£6 7s	1⅛	
1024	South Tresavean (tin, copper)	1¼	3	
2048	South Wales Consols, Bridgend	⅜	1¾	
3072	South-West Phœnix (copper)	1	2	
1024	South Wheal Alfred (cop), Gwin.	⅛	1	
4000	South Wheal Russell	⅜	3	
6144	St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	2	
5000	Temple Con. (tin, cop.), Cornw.	2	2	
50000	Treburget Consols (cop., lead)	⅛	1⅜	1⅜ 1½
3000	Tregonebris and Fat-work (tin)	1	1	
722	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	5	5	5⅛
4000	Tremollett Down, Stoke Clims.	6s	½	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1⅛	
1024	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	8⅛	4	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1¼	
4096	Trevallick (silv.-lead), Liskeard	6d	¼	
4096	Treweatha	2	4	3¼ 4
5120	Treworlis and Trenethick (tin)	½	1⅛	1¾
512	Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey	21	35	
5000	Tyllwyd (lead) Llanbadarn Fawr	1	1¼	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	10	—	2
3000	United Gefail-y-Miners (copper)	½	⅜	
1000	West Allt-y-Crib (sil.-lead)	6s.	—	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	10½	16¼	16⅜
256	West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne	38	120	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	4	
6240	West United Hills (cop.), Illogan	18s	1¾	
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1⅛	1⅛
4096	West Wheal Edward	¼	1	
1024	West Wh. Fanny (tin) Zennor.	2	3¾	
6000	West Wheal Friendship (cop.)	13s. 6d	¾	¾
2048	West Wheal Robins	½	⅜	
2048	West Wheal Rose (lead)	2	2	
3072	Weston (lead), Shropshire	17s.	3½	
4096	Wheal Albert, Calstock	⅛	½	
5000	Wheal Bazely (sil.-lead), Calstock	1	1⅜	
5000	Wheal Bawden (sil.-ld.) St. Teath	9s	⅜	
1742	Wheal Benny (cop.), Calstock	¾	⅜	
1024	Wheal Catherine, Liskeard	4	4¾	4
6400	Wheal Cocke (cop.), St. Enoder.	½	1	
3000	Wheal Dora (tin, cop.), St. Cleer	3¾	1	
5000	Wh. Eckley (sil.-lead), St. Teath	1	1	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	1	3	3⅛
2048	Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion	½	1	
916	Wheal Fortescue (cop.), Tavist.	5½	¾	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	¼	1	
512	Wheal Freedom (cop.), St. Agnes	½	5	
5000	Wheal Fortune, South Tawton	1	2	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop., lead), Liskeard	8½	6⅛	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, nr. Oakhampton	1¾	¾	
1024	Wheal Hill (tin, cop.), Cornwall	¾	1	
5000	Wheal Jane, Altarnun	½	1	
1200	Wheal Ludcott	10s. 6d	2	1¾
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	4¼	10	
2048	Wheal Permewan (tin, copper)	1	1	
8960	Wheal Pern (sil.-lead), Cornwall	4s	1	1
6000	Wheal Pollard	6s. 8d.	1	
4096	Wheal Sarah (copper), Sourton	⅛	¼	¼
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	2½	2⅜
4000	Wheal Surprise	⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1024	Wheal Trelusback, Stythians	6⅞	7½	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	23s. 6d	1	
4096	Wheal Wrey, St. Ive, Liskeard	6s	3	3¼ 3
4096	Wood Mine	11s. 3d	⅜	
15000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog, N.W.	1	1¼	1 ¼
100	Wyndham Consols, Cumberland	15	17½	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1¾	1¼
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	4⅜	4⅜
6000	Barossa Range	1⅜	⅜	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅜	¼	⅜
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	6¼	4¾ 5
3250	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	2½	2	
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	3	2¾ 3
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	17⅛	13⅛
25000	Monarch Gold	½	½	⅜ ⅜
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	5	4⅜
104000	North British Australasian	1	2⅛	
30000	Nova Scotia (copper)	1	⅜	⅜ 1
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	1	1½	1 1⅛
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	¼	2¾	2 2⅜
80000	Upper Canada (copper)	¼	⅜	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	⅜	1	⅜

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
32000	Aubin (coal and iron)	5	6¼	5¾ 6
8000	Blaenavon (iron) South Wales	50	15	
26000	British Iron Company	13¼	8⅛	
4000	Gladbach (zinc)	1	2¼	1¾ 2
75000	New South Wales Coal Company	1	1	¾ 1
50000	Portland (iron) Scotland	2	2⅜	2 2
10000	Rhymney Iron	50	21½	
10000	Do. New	15	7⅜	

*** Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must [be] obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance [of] those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all w[ho] have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations [or] corrections which may, from time to time, come under th[eir] notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in f[act] mining information of every description, forwarded to [our] office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published [by] HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. [..] FLEET STREET, where all communications are requested to [be] addressed. May 7, 1853